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ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,019—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7688		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7358		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY
GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS — Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
G City of Manchester	5554	...	May 7 1910
H City of Agra	4808	May 14 1910	...
G Trafford Hall	5321	" 28 "	...
G City of Karachi	5557	...	June 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	" 15 "

...reat class passenger steamer carrying both ...and Stewardess.
...mer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess ...on for 2-12 passengers.
... with both 1st and 2nd class accommoda... both Surgeon and Stewardess.
...arge Express Service or 2 Berthed

AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.
... with the above Homeward 1910 ... desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9

	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
...	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
...	5457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
...ata	7512	22nd "	15th "

...rseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
...RDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
...SEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Naples	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND
TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route vis.
DWARKA ...1,635	...Thur, 28th Apr.	9 a.m.	...O Mandvi.
LHASA ...2,171	...Fri. 29th Apr.	6 a. m.	...Direct †
LINGA ...2,171	...Mon. 2nd May	11 a.m.	...P.D & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 28th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 2nd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrola, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3 980 tons, sailing on or about the 28th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

28th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,533	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,303	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	...Rebufat	...20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	...Magnen	...17th June "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4730	H. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4232	G. Gillesberg	16th "
KORNEMA	5423	A. Forestl	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 " 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	...P. Giurgevich	...5895	...25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	...due 3rd May	...Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34,

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FIRE AT ETAWAH

Successful use of
THE "MINIMAX"
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE SECRETARY of the Municipal Board, Etawah, writes to Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay, on the 11th April, 1910, as follows:—

I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire on the night of 6th April, 1910.

I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "MINIMAX" which, no doubt, put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc.

Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "MINIMAX" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER proved very useful and saved thousands of rupees.

Will you please send some two dozen re-fills for "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER at your convenience as there are none in stock?

The Price of "MINIMAX" Complete with necessary charge is Rs. 33-12.
(Same as London, i.e. £2-5).
Security Wall Brackets, Rs. 4.

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS grants on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.
MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S. POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Braileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8	Young American	" 50	6	4
La Arena, Bravas Fimas	" 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	" 50	5	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	3	8
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0	" Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	2
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	" 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 43, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage) ... .
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In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin.
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Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
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Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

J. V. NAVDAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHOJA BHIMJIBHAI SAJAN, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, deceased.

KARMALIBHAI BHIMJI and SARIFBHAI BHIMJI, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI, The 21st day of April, 1910.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW and Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M., Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 28th day of April, 1910, at 2-30 O'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of April, 1910, will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

"The following article shall be substituted for Article 86,
"namely:—
"Every Director shall at the time of his appointment, and thenceforth during his continuance in "office, hold in his own name at least five Shares in "the Company. Each Director shall be paid out of "the funds of the Company by way of remuneration "for his services a sum of Rs. 50 for each Board "Meeting attended by him."

By Order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT, Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)
MATHERAN.
COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.
Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to
E. K. KHAN, Proprietor.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S.T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, opposite Duke's Aerated Water Depot, in Hummum Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, such as large cabinets, drawingroom cushioned sofas, marble-topped tables and teapoys, mirror almirah, cupboards, chest of drawers, glass boot case, dining table, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, easy and low chairs, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, baba cots, typewriter, Singapore cane furniture, gent's bicycle, carpet, k. o. stove, glass, crockery and plateaware, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of B. CIRAVEGNA, ESQ.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1910.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE, Proprietor.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"FOOLSHEAD" and "MAX LINDER"
With Inimitable Antics and Side Splitting Comics.
"THE TRAPPERS."
One of the most powerful Dramatic Subjects, Colored and many other fine Pictures which make
A GRAND ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION.
ON SUNDAY NEXT,
at 7 P. M. (S. T.),
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
With
ONE REAL GOLD WATCH, ONE SILVER WATCH, and ONE ENAMELLED WATCH.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
SATURDAYS, SPECIAL LATE SHOW
11-15 p. m. (S. T.)

EMPIRE THEATRE.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30th.
Under the Patronage of H. E. the Viceroy and Countess of MINTO in Simla, The Governors of Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Punjab, General Swann, Etc., Etc.
FREEAR
IN HIS FUNNIEST OF ALL FUNNY ENTERTAINMENTS.
"FRIVOLITIES"
THE SUCCESS OF 43 COUNTRIES.
GROTESQUE AND WHOLESOME
"FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."
Return visit in consequence of the splendid reception accorded Mr. Freear on his appearance here seven months ago.
Several New Specialties will be introduced.
Credentials from H. M. King Edward VII, H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, The King of Greece, The King of Siam, and nearly all India's Native Rulers on view at SOUNDY & Co.'s., etc., etc.
His Highness of Mysore re-engaged Mr. Freear for the third time recently, and 4th engagement within 12 months for H. H. of Jhind.
Mr. Freear was personally complimented by Their Excellencies The Earl and Countess of Minto in Simla.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER GUARANTEED AS BEFORE.
Special Popular Prices:—Stalls and D Circle, Rs 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Special Trams after performance to Parel and Grant Buildings.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
1. The Livingston Case.
Attractive Detective Story
and by special request, as extra film also
2. The Great American Triumph.
GRAND OPERA.
THE FAUST
with five other new subjects.
TIMES—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.
Boxes to seat 6, Rs. 10.
Note the Name
NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Rs. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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TO BE LET.—From 1st May, NEW BUILDING, 2nd Peerkhan St., New Nagpada; Verandah, Sitting, 2 Beds, Dining, Bath, Kitchen, W. C. Apply on premises.

RS. 65.—FOR SALE New PATHEPHONE, MODEL 2, 16 inch horn and 13 new double Sided records. Apply FOLLEY, Port Trust Quarters, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

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A SMART TYPIST. One having worked on a Hummond preferred. Apply No. 76 c/o this office.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Market for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Huntly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
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O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, call and test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has many years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1902

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
LEADING CONFECTIONERS.
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Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
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Select Bill of Fare.
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BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

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Prices on Application.

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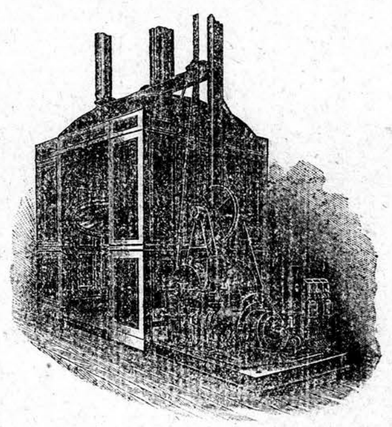

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine virus of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries*,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A., ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Exam.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.
* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0. do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 4

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 26.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 1-16+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·24 —0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent... ... ... 98 1/2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·50 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 24 3/4+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 3/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... £ 700,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/8 —1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 3 5-8 —1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7/8+1/8

MANCHESTER, April 26.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... . „
Do. day's Imports ... ... 15,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Good demand, steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 8·01+1-3
Egyptian F. G. F. 14 7-8

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·67	7·64	7·60
	—1	—1	—1
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·54	7·28	6·20
U. O. C.	—1	+1	+2
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6·74	6·66	6·64
	+4	+4	+4

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-4

AMERICAN MARKETS.
NEW YORK, April 25.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 13,000
Do. Last year 37,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York.....
May 14·77 —10 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do at New York.....
July 14·60 —16
Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15·25 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 3-8—1-8
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 7/8+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 53 3/4+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 3-4—1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... May 14·49—23
Do. at New Orleans ... ... July 14·63—21

LONDON, April 26.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal 5 14-32
F. G. Bengal 5 18-32
Fine Bengal 5 22-32

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian 28 1/2
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.
C. I. F. 37 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs
C.I.F. 35 2-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 44 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 43 3-4
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 64
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. 17-8 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-8 Sellers.

BOMBAY, April 27.

EXCHANGE.

...market opened at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T.T., 1s. ...for demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' ...ts.

...ing—
...y ... 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
...ward ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
...g— ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
...D. Ready ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
...m/s „ ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
... Forward ... 1s. 4 1-4d. June
...m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 15/32d
... m/s „ ... 171
...3 m/s „ ... 139 1/4
...Hongkong ... 132
... Shanghai ... 177
... Japan ... 149
...e market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is unchanged for the holiday :—94-10 to 94-11 ready and 94-13 for the settlement of 30th May.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up for ready and forward remained unchanged, whereas New York also advanced by 1-8.

Locally, silver opened at Rs. 73-4-0. The London market advanced but here Bulls and Bears remained firm and very little business was done. The market remained steady and prices fluctuated by an anna or two, but at the close the demand spurt out more, hence forwards were put up to Rs. 72-5-0. There was a good demand for ready as usual and about 75 to 100 packages have changed hands.

The Gold market remained quiet. There was no up-country demand but locally there was a little enquiry. Good enquiries were made for National Bank's Gold and prices were put up by a quarter of an anna and other remained unchanged. Stocks are increasing in our market but no improvement has been seen in sales. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices advanced by a quarter of an anna.

We quote :-

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank ...	24	1	3
Chartered Bank ...	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	4	3
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	3	0
17 Penny ready	72	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	5	0
Second	72	10	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—London prices were 9d. down, but there being no sellers prices locally advanced by two annas. Tone.—Steady.

Rapeseed.—London market declined by 9d. but there being moderate demand, prices remained unchanged. Tone.—Steady.

Gingellyseed.—There is very little demand, and prices were easier. Tone.—Dull.

Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Mowraseed.—Moderate business has been done and prices are unchanged. Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Wheat.—London remained unchanged. There was very little enquiry and prices locally remained the same. Tone.—Quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 12
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 4
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 9
Castorseed ...	... „ 37 8 to 38 8
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... „ 42 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 41 to 50
Khandesh Howri ...	} „ 48 to 49
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} „ 44 to 48
Do. do 85/15	
Do. do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	} „ 42 to 42
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} „ 41 to 42
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} „ 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} „ 48 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} „ 40 to 41
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... „ 35 to 37
Hard Red... ...	... „ 32 to 33
Cottonseed ...	... „ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th April :—

Wheat	25,573 cwts
Linseed	31,805 „
Rapeseed	27,955 „
Gingellyseed	3,108 „
Poppyseed...	10,274 „
Groundnuts	3,016 „
Castorseed	13,323 „
Rice	3,394 „
Myrabollams	5,552 „
Cottonseed...	27,329 „
Mowrasseed...	9 „
Gram	3,131 „
Jowaree	151 „
Maize	... „

SHARES.

Maneckji Petits have closed quiet at 2,795 for May. Davids have ruled at and about 387 1-2.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,477 1-2
India	67
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent...	87 1 2
David	386 1-4
Maneckji Petit	2,795

PRESSES.

New Mofussil... ... ... 777 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corp.	565
Bamankwa Manganese	8
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Colaba Land & Mill	1,115 to 1120
Treacher & Co	555

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 4 points up, New York is unchanged and Futures declined by 10 and 16.

Our market at Colaba was easier and very little business was done for ready both by the mills and exporters and prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Liverpool Opener received in the evening showed 1 to 2 points down, but private advices reported 3 points up, hence there was a little better demand for Futures and the market remained firm.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 291 but there being a good demand, rate advanced to Rs. 293 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Bussank	...Broach	... 323-324
250	Petit Mills	... do	... 335
200	do	...Bijapur gin	... 314
100	Morarji Mills	...Miraj	... 320
100	do	...Comptah	... 320
100	do	...Bugalkot	... 300
100	do	...Broach	... 326
150	do	...Kadi Press	... 314
100	H Goculdas & Co...	Amraoti	... 282
100	do	...Sawgin	... 326 1 4
100	Volkart Bros	...Khandesh	... 240 245
300	Gaddum and Co	...Bengal	... 270
200	Indo-China	...Khamgaon	... 260
100	Glaze brook	...Mathia	... 272
200	A Blascheck and Co	...Bengal	... 240

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	...	266
	Good	...	254
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	...	284
	Good	...	270
Sind Punjab	Fine	...	291
	Good	...	267
Khandesh Fine		...	285
	Good	...	275
Amraoti Fine		...	295
„	Good	...	287
Akola Khangaum	Fine	...	296
„	Good	...	288
Dhamangaon	Poolgeot Fine	...	303
	Good	...	295
Yeotmal Fine		...	308
„	Good	...	300
Nagpore Fine		...	311
„	Good	...	303
Wardha	Hinganghat Fine	...	314
	Good	...	306
Methia Fine		...	284
„	Good	...	274
Broach Gin	Fine	...	327
„	Good	...	321
Sawginned	Fine	...	322 ApMay
Coompta Ginned		...	318 „
Westerns		...	302 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th April :—

Khandeish	177	Bales.
Central India...	1,357	„
Barsi and Nagur	1,510	„
Berar	1,356	„
Central Provinces	440	„
Oomrawe...	5,344	„
Dholera	2,890	„
Broach...	3,031	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	3,579	„
Westerns	639	„
Bengals (N W. P.)	169	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	293	„
Sind	.....	„
Persian	15	„
American	.....	„
Total ...	16,950	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales...	7,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·65—2
May—June	7·63—1
June—July	7·59—1
July—Aug.	7·53—1
Aug.—Sept.	7·36—2
Sept.—Oct.	6·88—2
Oct.—Nov.	6·72—2
Nov.—Dec.	6·66—2
Dec.—Jan.	6·62—2

Market is steady.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 0
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0
Havre ...	16 0	16 6
Hull ...	.....	.....
Liverpool ...	15 0	15 6
Marseilles ...	15 0	16 6
Genoa ...	15 6	16 0
London ...	.....	.....
Hamburg ...	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	17 0	18 0
Venice... ...	17 0	18 0
Open Ports ...	May & June	14 9

There is no change in Market, lying quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brazier's 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 4
Tin Ingots.		„ 40 8
Spelter S M ... ... M M ... ... J ... ... G		„ 18 8
Georgshutte		„ 23 4
Copper Ingots K S		„ 48 10
Copper Sheetings ...lbs.	8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, April 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
2 Boxes ...	...	...	24,402
1 Case ...	...	1,050	...
1 Bundle ...	4,500	...	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,500	2,657

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
15 Bars ...	30,000	...	...
13 do ...	26,000	...	...
12 do ...	26,000	...	...
1 Case ...	...	5,935	...
1 Bag ...	...	5,000	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,080	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
C Valiram	Linga	Karachi
C Vishram	Dwarka	do
H Tarachand	Goolpara	do
Sundry Importers	Africa	Aden
Thos. Cook and Sons ...	Caledonia	London
D Anundjee	Somali	Chindi
B A Dosa	C Croft	Mhowa
S. A. M. Meer	Dwarka	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 25th April 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	78,007
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	51	59,400

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 23rd April 1910, by Council Bills*..... £ 2,951,787
Balance to be remitted from 24th April 1910 to 31st March 1911..... £ 12,548,213

*Of this sum £675,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—9 bales wool, J M Rahimtoola ; 53 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co ; 468 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Castalia s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 620 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,000 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck & Co.

Harlyn s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse & Co.

Cloutshaw s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Commodore s—3,000 cwts myrabollams and 3,927 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Spanish Prince s—4 cases medicinal herbs, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.

Loumoor s—1900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3,514 cwts teelseed and 490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Stanley Hall s—33 cwts stirux, N Perozshaw & Co.

City of Agra s—4.000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 17,000 cwts groundnuts L Drefuse and Co. 3,465 cwts teelseed and 201 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Achblaster s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co 4000 cwts linseed, 3001 cwts groundnuts and 663 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co 400 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

Coniston Water s—94 cwts gum G Tejpal.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Haigh Hall s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haigh Hall s—702 cwts biblaseed, Mehta Bros and Co; 5360 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—19 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 17,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co.

City of Agra s—955 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—26 bales cotton and 440 bales cotton waste and 4y, C Peraj and Co; 181 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 110 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 6,000 cwts teelseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co; 13 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co.

Clan Leslie s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts olibanum, A H Mawji and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

H R James s—6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfuse and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, and 880 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

R James s—700 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 92 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji and Co ; 518 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 58 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—309 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1,47 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji, 7,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—6 bales silk waste, H N Saher.

FOR HAVRE.

Coniston Water s—1,017 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Othello s—199 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—225 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—27 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—4,002 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTONE—April 15, at Trichur, Cochin State, Malabar, the wife of E H Johnstone, Conservator of Forests, Cochin, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 9 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim :—"The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Sunday the 1st May. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Mathurabai, 75, a Hindu woman while walking along Charni Road on Monday evening was going to cross the road when she saw a motor-car going towards Girgaum. As she had a basket of vegetables on her head she waited for the car to pass. As soon as the car had passed, she ran to get across and ran right into another car which was going in the opposite direction and was knocked down. She became unconscious and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest at Wari Bunder touching the death of a Hindu porter, named Dhondu Sonoo, aged about seventeen years. The deceased was standing on the footboard of a shunting engine standing on No. 3 line. A truck was standing near the point of No. 2 line. The deceased was caught between the engine and the standing truck. The engine was at once stopped and the deceased extricated. He was being removed to the hospital when he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THEFT FROM A TEMPLE.—Daya Mulji, a Guzerati Hindu, was arrested with ornaments worth about Rs. 5,000 in the shop of one Ohhaganlall Dongersey, by a police sepoy in consequence of information received by him while he was attempting to dispose them of. In the course of enquiries, Hiralal Dhirajlal, Navnitram Surajram and Ranchhordas Jaikisondass went to the Police Station to see Daya. They were searched when ornaments worth Rs. 200 were found on the person of Hiralal. Enquires showed that the ornaments were stolen from the Swami Narayan Temple at Surat on the 20th instant.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	The Light Horse ... Blon
Overture ...	Romantique ... Keler Bela
Idyll ...	The Glow-Worm ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Valse ...	The Dollar Princess .. Leo Fall
Grand Selection ...	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Galop ...	The Tubuphone ... Hume
Two Step ...	Yip-i-addy-i-ay ... Flynn

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel W. R P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes this evening, at 9 p.m. :—

March ...	Pomp and Circumstance ... Elgar
Overture ...	Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Descriptive Polka ...	The Jolly Blacksmith ... Hartmann
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Japanese Romance ...	Poppies ... Moret
Selection ...	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Valse ...	Lustige Brader ... Vallstedt
Bell Gavotte ...	Les Cloches De St. Malo ... Rimmer
Two Step ...	Yip-i-addy-i-ay ... Cobb and Flynn

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES.

Interview with Freear.

IN interviewing Freear one forgets the stage. His experience is so wide, he has travelled in so many countries and has conversed with so many potentates, that he has an inexhaustible fund of stories to tell. He tells a story about how he performed before the Maharajah of Travancore, who, after listening to "Frivolities" surrounded by his European friends, desired a second performance in solitude. There sat the prince, covered with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, the only other person present being a native companion, who sat at his feet. It was a remarkable performance; an audience of two, neither of whom smiled once or gave the slightest applause. The next morning, however, I received from his Highness a bag of 1,600 rupees for the two performances." The Maharajah expressed in person to Freear his appreciation of the performance.

Mr. Freear's story of his performance before the Sultan of Turkey is also full of interest. The audience are not permitted to sit, laugh, or applaud in the presence of His Imperial Majesty, and one of the little Princes who smiled once or twice covered his mouth with his hands so that the Sultan should not see him smile. Mr. Freear was afterwards summoned before the Sultan to be decorated with the medal of fine arts, and his pianist was presented with a bag of twenty Turkish sovereigns. After supper in the palace he was driven to his hotel in a State coach. After being stopped on many occasions by police officers making efforts to extract Baksheesh from the entertainer, whose experiences in Turkey would fill a volume.

In Siam, Freear was commanded by the King to celebrate the hair-cutting of one of the little princes by presenting the Frivolities before his Majesty and an august assembly, and the King held quite a long conversation with him in a most unassuming manner which was very charming and most interesting. The palace present possessed the cursory title of Prince Damrong. The Gaekwar of Baroda, before whom Frivolities were given twice, presented Mr. Freear with 1,600 rupees, his photograph, and a letter of recommendation to the Maharajah Holkar.

Freear's home in London is made up of memorials of his travels. Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, India, China, Ceylon, Burma, Straits Settlements, South Africa, Java, Canada, Malta, Gibraltar, Canaries, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, America, Mexico, Texas, British Columbia, Phillipines, Bermudas, West Indies, Demerara, Bahamas, British Honduras, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Borneo, Hawaii, Siam, Japan, etc., have paid their tribute of adornment, and to him all his treasures are suggestive of incidents and anecdotes.

Sal Hepatica
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Hiter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

POLICE NEWS.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Books Seized in Bombay.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cowasji Petigara, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Depastment, produced in Court 212 books of Marathi transiation, by Bhopatker, of Lala Lajpatrai's "Story of My Deportation," and of "Rishakvadh," a Marathi drama. These books were seized from Shri Gurudut and Company, and Davle and Company, booksellers, at C. P. Tank Road. The books were detained in Court pending orders from Government.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

AT the Masagon Police Court, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Hari Bhandari, Municipal Building Superintendent, charged Dayal Mawji with having occupied his building or with having permitted the same to be occupied without at first sending the Building Completion Certificate under section 383 (a) of the Municipal Act.

The prosecution story was that in December 1908, the accused made some repairs in his house at Parel Road and rented the same to tenants without at first obtaining the permission of the Municipality to do so. The accused was formerly charged under the same section before Mr. Olliviera and he was warned and discharged in his absence on the Municipal Superintendent informing the Court that the requisition was complied with. Thereafter the accused not having sent the completion certificate, he was prosecuted again for the continuous breach of section 353 (a).

The defence was that it was not true that the accused was warned and discharged and that he was not bound to send the certificate. He had sent the plan in respect of the repairs to carry out the wishes of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad before whom he was charged with having made repairs to his house without sending the necessary plan.

His Worship warned and discharged the accused.

MURDER OF LOHANA WOMAN.

THE Bombay police, yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, was informed that a Lohana widow named Jamnabai, aged thirty-five, was lying dead in her room in a chawl in Ovalwadi, off Kalbadevie Road.

Superintendent Priestley proceeded to the scene with his followers and found the deceased lying on her bed on the floor with a wound, about an inch long right under her left ear, cutting all the arteries there. Life was extinct. The police found a penknife stained with blood near the dead body.

Later on Mr. F. M. Gadney and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioners of Police, and Inspectors Sullivan and Faviell, of the Criminal Investigation Department, also proceeded to the scene and minutely searched the room in which nothing was found. The deceased was last seen alive on Tuesday night. Her son, aged about ten years, who was not living with her mother, was questioned by the police and he said he was informed of her death by a man named Tulsidas, who was also questioned by the Police. Tulsidas said that a law suit had given him the information. The police are in search of the law tout. When the police went there, the doors of the room of the deceased were found shut but not fastened.

The police are making enquiries.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, later on in the day, held an inquest touching her death and after the body was identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged one Krishna Yesoo with committing theft as a servant of 9 pieces of cloth and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 11-8, the property of Messrs. Leach and Weborney. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to one day's simple imprisonment.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Nasik conspiracy case was resumed on Tuesday before the Magistrate at Nasik when seventeen witnesses were examined.

These included a number of police officers from the Berars and Hyderabad, who gave evidence as to the searches conducted by them resulting in the discovery of arms and seditious literature.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Faxulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim presiding.

FEE FOR IMPORTING PIGS.

Mr. Peter Rodrigues, in a letter to the President, stated that he brought three piglings into Bombay from Salsette and had to pay Rs. 6 as fee for bringing the animals into the City for private slaughter ; that the fee charged per animal, viz., Rs. 2, is very exorbitant inasmuch as the price of the animal was Rs. 1-8-0. Praying that the fee may be reduced to annas 4 or thereabouts.

Letters had also been received from other gentleman on the same subject.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that at present the fee charged for a permit to slaughter a pig or a sucking pig at a private place was Re. 2 and for slaughter in a Municipal slaughter-house Re. 1. He was not prepared to recommend any reduction in the fee for a full-grown pig but the case was different in regard to a sucking pig, the value of which varied from annas 8 to Re. 1-8-0 according to size and the fee at present levied on its slaughter seemed excessive compared with its price. He was, therefore, of opinion that in the case of sucking pigs a fee of annas eight each would be fair. He accordingly requested the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 407 (a) of the Municipal Act to its being levied so far as slaughter in Municipal markets was concerned and of the Corporation under Section 479 (2) to the same fee being charged for permits for private slaughter. On sanitary grounds he could not recommend the grant of free permits for private slaughter of pigs or sucking pigs.

Mr. Joseph Baptista pleaded for a further reduction of the fees.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they had to remember that the reduction proposed by the Commissioner was already too great. The fee had been reduced from Rs. 2 to annas eight.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, said he had no objection to the fee being reduced to four annas

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr W Y Beauchamp... Surrey Street

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 27.

Achledister .....2820 Gatt.....W & A Graham & Co
Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Afghanistan.....2848 Blault .....
Coniston Water.....2832 Jones.....T Morrison & Co
Corinth.....2369 Chadwick .....
Clan Macnab.....2952 Ridgeway.....F Finlay & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopelo.....F R S N & Co
Exmoor...2296 Dunbar ..L'pool...W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara.....1258 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Harlyn .....2223 Bird .....W & A Graham & Co
Hurst .....2997 Moody...W & A Graham & Co
Harpley .....2565 Folster.....W &A Graham & Co
Henry R James...1974 Mogg.....Killick Nixon & Co
Islami.....1604 Hawnah.....B & P S N & Co
Irish Monarch ...2792 Rettine.....T Morrison & Co
Lawmoor.....2560 Pippest...The Bombay & Co Ld
Lhasa.....941 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Lord Antrim .....2773 Aiken.....J Finlay & Co
Mareefield .....2632 Davies.....Killick Nixon & Co
Minhla ..... 630 Younger.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Negna.....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Naini .....2522 Hailes .....E & A M Jeewanji
Pohhcian.....4737 Watson.....K Nixon & Co
Rahmani .....1872 Coates.....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Singu.....1912 Nelson .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Sefstand.....617 Larsim.....F F Campbell & Co
Vadala.....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Warora .....2564 Stewart.....M M & Co
Zibengla.....2690 Dickinson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton. Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lady Lewis.....	2145	Provo.....	Genoa	6-5 ... J Mackintosh & Co
B City of Manchester..	3562	Findlay...	Liverpool...	28 4 Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Othello...	3327	Webster...	Hull..	6-5..J Finlay & Co
D&E Chapra.....	3954	Henderson.....	Antwerp...	9-5 ... M M & Co
G Somali.....	1615	Greive.....	Zanzibar ..	28 4..... A Strandis & Co
K Stanley Hall...	2660	Henderson...	Liverpool...	30-4... Killick Nixon & Co
N Spanish Prince...	4218	Jones...	Philadelphia...	10 3... W & A Graham & Co
O Nadori ..	1169	Gore...	Zanzibar...	28 4...
P Adamsturm	3158.	Selbji	Hamburg ..	5-5 ... W & A Graham & Co
Q Cloutshaw.....	3083	Smith....	Hull...	7-5 ..W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Westmcor ..... 2341 Waddle...Garston ..7-5.... W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia...4081 Hamilton...Liverpool 8-5... W & A Graham and Co
3 Arlington Court...2832 Jones.....Antwerp...30-4... W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra.....3096 Buck.....Liverpool...14-5... Killick Nixon and Co
5 Edernian .....2284 Roberts...Genoa...7-5...James Mackintosh and Co
8 Comodore .....2914 Bass...Hull...38 4...Killick Nixon & Co
8 Africa .....2565 Soberich ...Trieste... 1-5 .. A L S N & Co
13 Caledonia.....3529 Hayward.....London...7-5... P & O S N & Co
14 Dwarka...759 Moxon ...Buschra...28 4...M M & Co
15 Clan Leslie.....2499 Goodevins...Hamburg...4-5.... J Finlay & Co
16 Haigh Hall.....3069 Davison....Antwerp ..30-4.... W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Singu	Nelson.....	Rangoon, Apr 18
	Minhla	Younger	Rangoon, ,, 16
	Lhasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi, ,, 25
	Achleister	Yatt.....	Port Soudan ,, 17

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Devanha	Powell.....	Shanghai.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon Persian Gulf.
,, Somali, Greive Zanzibar.
,, City of Manchester, Findlay Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer City of Agra for Liverpool.
,, Achleister for Dunkirk.
,, Salsette for Aden.
,, Singu for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
24	Kincraig	London
24	Lowoe	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 26th instant.

The steamer City of Vienna has arrived at Marseilles, also that the steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Suez on the 25th.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Penang, on the 26th April for Colombo and Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Cheera	9	7	24
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	11	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	4	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	9	8	16
[illegible]vision	0	0	0
[illegible]	0	0	0
[illegible]	0	1	8
Total.....	53	42	140
day last year	86	70	159

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 27th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	86	71	17
B	102	64	6
B	165	193	34
C	55	73	10
D	71	23	3
E	96	12	1
E	75	74	10
F	79	14	2
G	36	4	0
Total ...	795	528	84
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,323

Lady Maud Warrender had promised to sing the National Anthem at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall, London, on Tuesday last.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. KARAKA WALLACE Co.'s Old Building, Apollo Street, Fort, upto Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1910, for steel and reinforced concrete work in the New Theatre, now in course of construction at Queen's Road.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For particulars apply to—

A. L. COLACO,
A. M. I. C. E. I., Etc., Architect.
9, Hornby Road, Fort.

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RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

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THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
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FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

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M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ACCIDENT
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 28th April, 1910.

HALLEY'S COMET.

The meteorite which fell on Monday was a message from Halley's comet. That is the readiest way of accounting for it, though possibly the least correct. That Colaba Observatory knows nothing of it need occasion no surprise. The Superintendent there is expected to look after the time, to observe the sun and to report upon the weather. He is not supposed to remain for ever on the look-out for stray meteorites. Nor is it the duty of his seismological apparatus to register anything but earthquakes and tremors. The meteorite was seen by numerous accidental but credible witnesses. Monday was not a bank holiday and the phenomenon was observed by numerous reputable gentlemen, who had lunched in moderation in office, and discussed it soberly the same afternoon. So those who treat the story with scant respect were probably asleep during office hours or deeply engrossed with Rubber telegrams. The meteorite fell and showers of meteorites may be expected between now and the time we have passed through the tail of the comet —either showers or a brilliant auroral display ; for the astronomers, who have been watching for Halley's comet for the past seventy-five years, allow it this alternative. Milton told us the comet's horrid hair shakes pestilence and war and there are some superstitious people who believe that the twelfth of May will see us collide with the comet and then will be the end of the earth. But Sir Robert Ball, who knows more about stars than most of us, tells us we could conveniently squeeze the whole of the comet's tail into an ordinary size portmanteau, and Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert comforts us with the assurance that despite a length which may exceed a hundred million miles, it is so subtile that it is difficult to compare it with any earthly fabric. The air we breathe is a dense blanket in comparison. Several hundred cubic miles of the matter composing that wonderful luminous plume would not outweigh a jarful of air. "By reason of its fairy lightness, it is possible for a tail, occupying a volume thousands of times greater than the sun, to sweep through our solar system without causing any perturbations in planetary movements. The earth itself has on more than one occasion ploughed through a comet's tail and no one was the wiser until the astronomers announced the fact, months later, when they had finished their computations."

But Mr. Kaempffert does not promise us any repetition of Monday's phenomenon. Rather does he discourage our anticipation of any such excitement. Because comets have whisked us with their tails, says he, it must not be inferred that collisions with fiery wanderers are likely to occur. Such cataclysms happen only in Jules Verne's novels and in the sensational newspapers. Yet the alarming possibilities of a collision were appreciated long before the days of sensational journalism. As we are reminded, when Olbers calculated that Beila's comet would pass through the earth's orbit in 1832 a panic ensued. No one thought of enquiring where the earth would be. It was not until Arago reassuringly figured out that the earth would have fifty million miles of grace when the passage did take place that the run on human emotions was stopped and men resumed their seats at the breakfast table. The chances of a collision, as calculated by Mr. Kaempffert, are roughly 1 to 281,000,000, somewhat long odds for a gamble ; but he declares that a blind man bent on duck-shooting stands a better chance of hitting his target than the earth of ramming a comet. Halley's comet is the best known of all—though others are discovered at the rate of two or three a year—and the one which may be most safely counted upon to behave with decorum. Astronomers know the track on which it was speeding and have watched for it as an ordinary person would for a train. They knew the orbit, if not the exact minute it would swing round the sun and every night for months past telescopic cameras were "searching the heavens for a hazy disc of light, so dim that the unaided eye could not see it." To Dr. Max Wolf of Heidelberg fell the honour of detecting it, almost in the exact spot where the mathematicians had indicated that it might be found—another German victory.

Halley's comet is said first to have flashed upon the world when Egypt was young and Greece was a wilderness inhabited by savages. Perhaps, we are told, it will continue to return until it is old and decrepit and the earth is entering that last tragic stage of existence when it will be reduced to a cold desolate world. It would then be welcomed the more the closer it came if its rays brought warmth. And still it will be Halley's, for though the Greeks and the Egyptians knew it and feared it, it was an Englishman, Edmund Halley, who stood godfather to it. It was Halley who urged Sir Isaac Newton to publish his discoveries in gravitation and who paid for their printing out of his own pocket. Halley worked out the orbit of the comet which had appeared in 1531, in 1607 and 1682 and foretold its return in 1758. He knew he would not live to see it, but he left behind him a document, in which he had written "wherefore, if, according to what we have already said, it should return again about the year 1758, candid posterity will not refuse to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman." And on Christmas day of that year it blazed forth, "for ever shorn of the dreadful divinity with which for ages it had been hedged and became an object of dispassionate scientific study." No longer an omen of evil, the comet is "still wrapped in a veil of mystery which has not been wholly torn away by the physicist and the chemist." But Mr. Kaempffert says we may take it in a general way that every comet comprises a nucleus, an envelope surrounding the nucleus and measuring from twenty thousand to a million miles in diameter and a long tail which streams behind the nucleus from sixty million to a hundred million miles or more. From all that has been gathered, astronomers have decided that the nucleus is probably a heap of meteorites varying in size from a grain to masses weighing several tons each, a heap, moreover, so easily sundered that its elements are distributed gradually along the orbit. Unless it restores its nucleus by collecting stray meteors, every comet must eventually perish, particularly if meteorites be recklessly thrown away like that of Monday. But whether the end will come to Halley's comet before 1985, when it is next expected, we must, as His Majesty's Ministers say to the Opposition, "wait and see."

An Historical Discovery.

The recent discovery of the tomb of the great Slave King of India, Kutbudin, at Lahore, is one more proof of the vigour with which archæological researches are being pushed on in this country, and also of what valuable fruit awaits such researches. Particular interest attaches to this discovery just now, for during the present year falls the seventh centenary of Kutbudin's death which occurred in 1210 at Lahore. Hasan Nizami, his contemporary historian, writes that he was buried at Lahore, and his mausoleum with a splendid dome was pointed out for several centuries till late Mughal rule. But somehow it dropped out of people's memory in course of time and it was allowed to fall into a dilapidated state. The dome has vanished and the remains of the once magnificent building dedicated to the renowned king of India have long ago been used for residential purposes. Now that the grave has been recovered and identified, it will doubtless be taken care of and preserved against future ravages of time and neglect. In November next exactly seven hundred years will have elapsed since Kutbudin ceased to exist, and we hope that the tomb will by that time be repaired and be ready for public view. Kutbudin is famous as the first real Mahomedan ruler of India and the first Sultan who was crowned in this country. All the preceding Sultans for two centuries, from Mahomed of Ghazni downwards, had been mere invaders, sojourning in this country for some time, but residing at Ghazni in Afghanistan, their capital. Mahomad Ghori was the last of such Afghan conquerors of India who never made this country their home. Kutbudin was originally his slave, and later his successful general and lieutenant who achieved for his master the conquest of the Punjab as far as Delhi and Meerut from the Rajput princes. He was appointed by his grateful master Viceroy of these possessions in India, and when Mahomed died in Afghanistan, his nephew and successor resigned the Indian conquests in favour of his Viceroy whom he declared Sultan or ruler. Kutb accordingly was crowned at Lahore in 1206 and made Delhi his capital, a position which that imperial city first attained and which it kept under all subsequent rulers till the times of the English, under whom too it has not quite lost its imperial importance. Kutb reigned as king for only four years, dying suddenly of a fall from his horse while playing polo. He was thus the first in that long line of noble victims, which this hazardous game has claimed from the former as well as the present rulers of this land. He had built a mausoleum at Meerut which still exists, but as he fell at Lahore he was buried there. Kutbudin is best known for the famous Kutb Minar or tower called after him, which is such a conspicuous feature of Delhi, and of which Sleeman says enthusiastically that it "is among the towers of the earth what the Taj is among the tombs, something unique of its kind that must ever stand alone in the spectator's recollection." From the fact of Kutb's being originally a slave, the successors of his House are called the Slave Kings of India.

Australian Federal Finances.

Considering the results of the Federal Election, there could be little doubt as to the outcome of the referendum on the subject of the Financial Agreement. The Labour party again wins, though least able to deal with the complicated problems of Federal and State finance. The situation is thus :—Under Section 87 of the Federal Constitution Act, called the "Braddon Clause," the States receive back three-fourths of their net Customs and Excise. The Commonwealth can spend only one-fourth. On December 31 next the ten years expire for which this clause is guaranteed by the Constitution. After that date its operation will, failing the amendment of the Constitution which would be effected by acceptance of the Financial Agreement, be entirely dependent upon the will of the Federal Parliament, which can after that date, if it likes, constitutionally refuse to return one penny to the States. The Braddon Clause will not be continued one day after December 31 next. Sheer necessity will compel the Federal Parliament to wipe it out of existence. Under the operation of this clause the Federal Treasury will be £2,000,000 short at the close of next December. During 1911 at least £1,350,000 will be added to the shortage, and so on in each subsequent year. As the Financial Agreement is not accepted, whatever Government is in power next session will abolish the Braddon Clause as from the 1st of January next—must abolish it to save the Federal Treasury from insolvency, and a crisis will follow. For five or six years past the Ministers of the different States and the Commonwealth have held conference after conference with a view to coming to some equitable arrangement to take the place of the Braddon Clause, and their deliberations resulted in the placing of the Financial Agreement before the electors for acceptance. That Agreement would for all time settle the financial relations of the States and the Commonwealth. The weak point in all the other schemes put forward is that they do not give the States an interest in the increased Customs and Excise revenue resulting with increasing population. The Agreement now voted upon, however, provided for a return of 25s. per head of population, and in addition gave Western Australia the special consideration of £250,000 per annum for 25 years, diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per year. As to the transfer of the State debts to the Federal Government to which the referendum proves favourable, the decision is paradoxical, for without the adoption of the Agreement it cannot possibly be put into operation.

Warship Construction in England.

The failure of German firms to secure the contract for the building of the new Turkish Navy, and the capture of the orders for British yards draws attention to the enormous amount of work which these have secured recently. The British ship-building and engineering industries, in happy contrast to their condition some twelve months ago, are in for one of the biggest booms they have known for a long time. For the British Navy there are under construction at the present moment four battleships and two armoured cruisers, all over 18,500 tons displacement, and the keels of four other ships are about to be laid. A little later in the year we shall see two great Dreadnought cruisers laid down for the Australian and New Zealand Fleets, and by the close of the financial year 1910-1911 the five armoured ships provided for in the new Naval programme will have been commenced. Thus during the year, no fewer than seventeen armoured ships will be under construction for the British Empire alone, and every week occupied in the construction of each of these ships means the employment of seven thousand men. Of the three Dreadnoughts, for which the Brazilian Government has provided, one has already been completed, but two others are still under construction. Then the Turkish Government is reported to have placed with British firms orders for three armoured ships, at a total cost of £5,000,000, and smaller orders have been received from Portugal. Altogether, including the destroyers which are being built for Great Britain, Australia, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Denmark, there will be under construction in the United Kingdom during the coming twelve or eighteen months, warships representing a total cost of £59,250,000.

The Viceregal party returned to Dehra Dun from Mohan on Tuesday evening and are expected to leave Kalka for Simla early on Friday morning and are timed to reach Viceregal Lodge at 1 p. m.

Lord Charles Beresford has been informed by the War Office that the authorities contemplate strengthening the defences of Gibraltar.

Under a Bill to deal with the export of worn-out horses, which Mr. G. Greenwood, M.P., is to introduce, masters of ships are required to carry a painless killer for animals found to be in extremist on the voyage.

Sir Robert Bredon, Deputy-Inspector-General of Customs, and Acting-Inspector-General since the departure of Sir Robert Hart, has been appointed to the Board of Control, says a message from Shanghai.

Under the direction of Dr. Frederick Cowen, the Festival of Empire Orchestra opened, by a concert at the Albert Hall, London, their tour of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, with the object of spreading information concerning the forthcoming Pageant.

Tobacco was grown on over 133 acres in Ireland last year, and the total quantity raised was 126,195lb., according to a Treasury return. The largest grower was the Earl of Dunraven, who, on thirty acres of his estate at Adare, raised 29957 55lb. On twenty-one acres at Randlestown, Colonel Nugent Talbot Everard cultivated 22,320lb. Twelve persons comprising the Wexford Tobacco Growers' Society, Limited, with allotments of an acre each, averaged just under 1,000lb. an acre.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Prussian Squirearchy.

BERLIN, April 8.

Much that is disagreeable has of late been written about the "Junkertum," or Squirearchy, which is said to be the ruling factor in Prussia and throughout the German Empire. The "Berliner Tageblatt," which has a very large circulation in foreign countries, has been particularly active in pouring hatred and contempt on this particular caste. This gives rise to two questions : firstly, is the squirearchy as it is painted ? Secondly, is it the dominant power in Germany ? These two questions have lately been answered by a man, who, both by reason of the world-wide reputation gained for him by his scientific acquirements, as well as by his great political experience, seems particularly competent for the task. Professor Schmoller is so well-known that nobody is likely to dispute his capacity to express an opinion on questions of this kind. With regard to this political views, he is undoubtedly more of a Liberal than a Conservative. He has described himself as a "South-German Liberal."

Schmoller's whole life shows that he has nothing in common with the Prussian Squirearchy. Nevertheless, justice compels him to recognise that a strong point of favour of the Prussian nobility is that it has remained for centuries hard at work upon its country estates, and hast not become, as has often been the case with the nobilities of other countries, a race of absentee landlords, living in the great towns. By this means the Prussian nobility has know how to maintain its bodily health, great energy and undoubted patriotism. On the other hand, these good qualities have their seamy side, and a certain percentage of the Prussian nobility shows signs of possessing a somewhat limited mental horizon. But in this respect, too, there are many exceptions, as is shown by the names of countless Prussian Generals and Politicians, which are written in letters of gold in the history of the German Renaissance of the sixties and seventies of the last century. For more than a hundred years the feeling has become stronger, both in the Prussian and German nobility, that social position calls for a life devoted to worthy and honourable aims. One of my best friends, that excellent writer Wilhelm von Polenz, who was unfortunately taken from us in the prime of his life, and who belonged to a noble family tracing its descent back to the days of Frederic Barbarossa, alluded, in a series of excellent articles published more than a decade back, to the moral and civilising duties of the territorial nobility. To apply the world "Janker," in its most objectionable sense to men of this class, is both foolish and unjust.

The second question is ; is the Squirearchy the ruling force in Prussia and Germany ? With perfect justice Schmoller points to the fact that, as far as this question must be answered in the affirmative, the blame does not lie with the present Government but with a former one. During the ten years between 1880 and 1890, Herr Puttkamer, at that time the all-powerful Prussian Minister, showed a preference for the nobility, and more especially for the most conservative members of that caste, when making appointments to official positions. It is far easier to introduce a regime of that kind than to get rid of it. In any case a change can only be gradually made, as it is quite impossible to deprive hundreds of highly-placed Country officials of their positions with one stroke of the pen.

It is probable that the present Prussian Minister-President, the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, intends to gradually introduce a reform in this direction, and finally to supersede the system originated by Puttkamer. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg comes of a family which has numbered many important statesmen, savants and financiers among its members. His family has consequently not remained within the somewhat narrow mental limits of the lower territorial nobility, which, despite its many claims to our respect, cannot be said to have a wide out-look on life. The fact, too, that he is a man of great mental ability and wide interests protects him from any tendency to narrow-mindedness. He is wise enough to recognise that the State must utilise the native strength of the Prussian lower nobility, but at the same time he clearly understands that any predominance of this caste would prove unserviceable, and might even prove dangerous in these democratic times. A conflict between the Nobility and the Democracy would prove a severe blow to the State, unless the influence of the Middle Classes should prove sufficient to modify the effects of such a quarrel.

Without a doubt it is a great exaggeration to talk of Prussia being governed by its Squirearchy. The cultured Middle Class, thanks to its patriotism, its education and its monetary prosperity, exercises considerable influence, and it may be safely predicted that this influence is more likely to increase than to diminish in the future. Those who compare Prussian and English institutions should not forget that Great Britain has been a constitutional country for centuries, Prussia only for a few decades. It is impossible to achieve the work of centuries in a few years.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

It will be a surprise to many that in the United Kingdom, as statistics prove, more beer is drunk per head of the population than in Germany with all its Bavarian glory. In both countries there is a decided tendency towards greater sobriety ; the consumption of beer falling, during the last 10 years, from nearly 143 to 125 1-2 Liters per head in Great Britain and from 125 to 111 Litters in Germany, while there was also a similar fall in the consumption of alcoholic spirits. Still both countries stand at the top of the list as regards their drink bill. Whether legislative measures or increased excise duties may help to reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages still further, is an open question. The Home Secretary of the German Empire Dr. Delbruck declared in the Diet on March 4th, that in this respect not much may be hoped from state interference, whereas a great deal has been accomplished already by the growing insight of the labouring classes and by the agitation of anti-alcoholic societies. It is, indeed, very remarkable, that at the same time when Germany and Great Britain advanced in the right direction, the United States of America despite their temperance legislation event steadily the opposite way as regards both their beer and their spirits consumption. The argument that higher prosperity invariably brings with it a larger consumption of alcoholic spirits is by no means borne out by the facts. There was a decided fall observable in Germany in the workmen's percentage of expenditure for drinks with the increase of wages, while in America we find the very opposite, the cost of alcoholic drinks absorbing only 2,7 per cent. of income of the lowest class, and 5,2 per cent. of that of the best paid labourer. The fact seems to be that in Europe the tendency of the times is favourable for a reduction of the drink bill. Even in Russia the sale of destilled waters during the year 1909 shows a falling off by about two per cents. from that of the previous year, despite the spendid harvest and the higher wages of the labouring classes.

To a large extent the success of the anti-alcoholic movement may be indirectly traced back to the social legislation for the German labourers since 1881. The annual returns of the associations showed conclusively to what extent immoderate drinking increases the danger of many diseases, especially tuberculosis, how much more frequently drunkards are obliged to look out for a new berth and even to go over to a new profession. The organisations for the insurance of labourers against diseases and accidents soon found it in their interest to lend a willing hand in enforcing certain regulations so as to exclude intoxicated persons from every workshop, to prohibit dangerous occupations for men notoriously addicted to drink, and to prevent the bringing of alcoholic drink to the factory. The latest move is the systematic placing of inveteate drunkards into special hospitals for curing intemperance. There are already in the various parts of Germany about 100 institutions of this kind erected by the society for the prevention of the misues of alcoholic drinks. In the new draft of the Criminal Code it is proposed to add in the case of misdemeanours committed while in a state of intoxication a prohibition of visiting public houses to the ordinary penalty and to send confirmed drunkards right away into the asylum for a period up to two years.

The great success of the new movement in Germany is not to be found in the larger number of workmen who have taken the pledge, but in drawing a sharp line between the moderate drinker and the inebrious character. The former class is to be helped to retain its power of resistance against inebriety, while the latter is taken charge of as a sick person. Of the greatest importance is the propagation of clear notions about the danger of alcoholism among the lads and girls of the workshops. For this purpose popular lectures, pamphlets and circulating exhibitions have been used with much success in Germany. The latest move is to start a tri-lingual periodical (in German, English and French) for the special purpose of spreading the knowledge of the best methods of fighting the dangers of alcoholism. The model is taken from the tri-lingual periodical "Tuberculosis" that has done good service already.

GOETHE'S "WILHELM MEISTER."

The old latin proverb "Habent sua fata libelli" holds particularly true in the case of "Wilhelm Meister" in its original form as first written by the great German poet. The manuscript remained hidden for more than four generations, and was only discovered by a lucky chance. Now that it has been finally found, and that the whole civilised world is looking farward with great interest to its appearance in print, it is uncertain when it will be published. Eugen Diederichs, the publisher, who has acquired the rights of the work, writes in the "Buchhandler-Borsenblatt." "If the work be published at all, it will appear in the autumn." From these words we may conclude that Herr Diederichs is not at all certain that the much-desired book will ever see the light of publicity.

At the first glance this appears difficult to understand ; as a matter of fact both the question of copyright and of money have to be considered. Herr Diederichs paid the Swiss possessor of the manuscript a considerable sum for it. Now we learn that Diederichs' copyright in the work is threatened from two different points : in the first place it is possible that the work will be at once issued, as Goethe has been dead for nearly eighty years; secondly, it is possible that some distant relative of Goethe's may appear upon the scene, and claim the copyright as his inheritance. Publishers like other mortals must earn money, and we cannot blame them if they attach more importance to the material than to the idealistic standpoint. It would have been better if, instead of a publisher, the Goethe Society had acquired the manuscript from its owner in Switzerland, and had at once published it. Had some decendent of the poet then come upon the scene, the Goethe Society could have pronounced all financial claims on the work, as its aim and an object is not the acquiring of money.

It would be a good thing if the Goethe Society were still to take the necessary steps to acquire the work from Herr Diederichs. Goethe is the common property not only German but of the whole civilised world. To judge from the extracts already published from the manuscript, it has the advantage of youthful freshness and originality as compared with the well-known version. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that it should be published as soon as possible, and it is to be hoped that paltry money considerations will neither prevent nor delay its appearance.

L. ASCH.

THE BAND-STAND CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to notify to the public that the takings at the Bandstand on the 25th instant were as follows :—Gate Rs. 611; profit on bar, Rs. 30; total, Rs. 6

From this amount will have to be deducted of Rs. 33 which remained unadjusted in proceeds of the Town Hall Concert in a Indo-British Institution as per vouchers. have handed over to the Honorary Treasurer prising :—Examiner Press Bill, Rs. 13-0-0; for platform, Rs. 4-8-0; liquor license fee, Rs. sundries, Rs. 10-0-0; total Rs. 33-0-0.

The balance, therefore, is Rs. 608, which am I have handed over to the Honorary Treasurer the Indo-British Institution with instructions, that after defraying the expenses of the Bandstand Concert to apply the net proceeds to that Institute funds.

My thanks are due to the Municipal Commissioner for the use of the Bandstand, to Col. Pigott and Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers for the use of the Band, to Messrs. Soundy and Co., for the free use of the piano, to Mr. Humphrey for collecting the gate money, as well as to the following gentlemen :—

Messrs. Fischer, Mongini, Flynn, Pritchard, Tyler and Jolly who so kindly helped not only with the musical portion of the programme, but in various ways. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Roberts, D'Costa and Fitzerald and to the general public for their help.—Yours, etc.,

N. W. MICHAEL.

GUJERAT PIGSTICKING MEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With regard to Mr. Harrington Bulkley's letters of the 13th and 23rd instant on the above subject, of which I fear your readers must by now be weary. I trust you will allow me to say that the competitors and the Committee of the Gujerat Cup, as I have the best means of knowing, are extremely grateful to Mr. Macnamara for having undertaken the management of the meeting, in which he had no personal interest, and wish to dissociate themselves from Mr. Bulkley's criticism of his arrangements.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Hon. Sec., Gujerat Cup Meeting.

Ahmedabad, 26th April.

A Royal Warrant establishing the new Army Pay Department and the Army Pay Corps has been issued as an Army Order, with scales of pay and conditions of service. Another Army Order raises the pay of cavalry lieutenants after seven years' service as such from 8s. 8d. per day to 10s.

THE HOME BUDGET.

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE.

Mr. Balfour's Speech at the Albert Hall.

LICENSED TRADES' PETITION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a Primrose League demonstration in the Albert Hall to-day, urged the country to awake to the magnitude of the issue. The Radicals' sole idea was to be absolute master of all from the Sovereign downwards. He denounced their revolutionary proposals, emphasising that they issued from a split Cabinet, while Mr. Redmond's Budget was only carried by a majority of eighty. (Cheers). The Government made no bargain with the Irish. They simply said: "If the Budget be passed, here is the King and Constitution, which we offer up to you." The suggestion to create five hundred Peers without consulting the people was unparalleled. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour vehemently protested against the King being dragged into the revolution. (Cries of shame.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Budget has passed through the Committee.

The Licensed Trades' petition has been forwarded to the House of Lords. It appeals to them to reject the Budget which it characterises as oppressive and unjust.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN

Punch's Cartoon.

THE "TIMES'S" EULOGY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The *Punch* publishes a cartoon, depicting Britannia welcoming Lord Kitchener, and saying: "I wish a better post could be found for you, but our politicians are a little afraid of strong men."

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Plymouth, and continued his journey to Southampton. The papers publish special articles and appreciations, and indulge in speculations as to his Lordship's future task.

LATER.

Lord Kitchener was welcomed at Southampton by the Mayor and enthusaistic crowds.

The *Times* publishes warm eulogy of his work. It says, "Lord Kitchener has made the army in India the most powerful fighting machine in the Empire on land. He has spent a good deal of money but in a wise manner, and India has had full value. He returns not to seek rest which he has thrice earned, but to undertake new duties in the Mediterranean. He will receive the warmest of welcomes from grateful countrymen, who will not be long content that his brilliant career shall terminate in a post which necessarily partakes of the nature of anti-climax. It is natural that Lord Kitchener should be attracted by the prospect of renewed work in Egypt, which, it is known, he has always desired."

THE KING RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

King Edward lunched with M. Isvolsky yesterday, and left Biarritz for London in the evening.

COLONEL KIRKPATRICK'S APPOINTMENT.

[illegible]ted on Sentimental Grounds.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

[illegible]eeting of Mr. Deakin's Cabinet [illegible]ify Colonel Kirkpatrick's appoint[illegible] to the outcry that the appointment [illegible]ustralian and was made by a dying

[illegible]ACING IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]sult of the Two Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

Neil Gow	1
Lemberg	2
Whisk Broom	3

Thirteen ran. The race was won by a short head with two lengths between the second and the third. Betting at the start was:—

2 to 1 against Neil Gow.
7 to 2 against Lemberg.
100 to 7 against Whisk Broom.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The deaths are announced of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and of Herr Tietgens, Chairman of the Hamburg-America line:

[Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, dramatist and novelist, was born at Kvikne in 1832. At the age of 20 he entered the University of Christiania, but he did not complete the course, and for several years following worked in the capital as a journalist. His connection with the dramatic profession dates from 1857 when he became a director of the Bergen Theatre. In 1874 he bought his farm Ankstad in the heart of Norway, and there since 1882 he has spent most of his summers, passing the rest of the year in Italy and the Tyrol. He received the Nobel prize for literature in 1903.]

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Situation Becoming Very Serious.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Albanians have twice repulsed the Turks who were endeavouring to clear the Kachanik Pass. The Lyuma Clan have joined the Albanians in blocking Ferizovitch Prizrend Road, while Railway communication with Prishtina and Uskub is cut off. Anxiety prevails in Constantinople.

THE FAILURE OF KNIGHT AND YANCEY.

A Hopeful Schedule of Assets Expected.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Telegrams from Huntsville, Alabama, state that the schedule of the gross assets of Messrs. Knight and Yancey gives hope that the losses of the unsecured creditors will be below anticipations.

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Socialistic Message to England.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Melbourne telegraphs that Mr. Fisher has sent a message to the democracy of Great Britain as follows:—"Go on. Take courage from our success which is evidence of the determination of Australian people to prevent the growth of degrading poverty, tyranny of private monopolies and the evils of dangerous accumulations of wealth."

SULTAN CONVALESCENT.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Sultan is convalescent.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Raw Para rubber declined to 11s. 8d. per pound to-day.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Bengal Government Proscriptions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Last week the Government of Bengal proscribed six vernacular publications and to-day's "Calcutta Gazette" announces the official death of eight others, including two photographs. To-day's official Notification will set at rest the wise suggestions made in the press in respect of the "India" newspaper. The Notification proscribes as seditious the books "Sophia Begum," "Sipahi Judder Itihas" and "Asha Kuhakini," two leaflets the "Yugantar," "Jai Bande Mataram" and "Marma Bhala Hai," two newspapers "India" and "Suryodayam" or Laurore (both printed in Tamil at Pondicherry) and two photographs, one of Nana Fadnavis and the other of Shyamji Krishna Varma and others.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES FAIR IN LAHORE.

Municipal Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

At the instance of Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law and Municipal Commissioner, a monthly fair called "Lore Mina Bazar and Industrial Exhibition" will be held regularly in Lahore City Gardens with the object of encouraging arts and industries generally of the Punjab and especially of Lahore by displaying its products and methods of production and by introducing from other countries such commodities and appliances as are required to supplement indigenous production. A special site will be provided for village people for their home specialities. Machines will be shown in working order. The Fair will be held on the last Saturday and Sunday of every month and as soon as the Minto Park is ready it shall be transferred there.

PHILLIPS VS. PHILLIPS.

Application for Attachment Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

In the suit brought by C. R. Phillips, colliery proprietor, against his wife and G. W. H. Batho for the dissolution of marriage on the ground of misconduct with correspondent, an application was made before Mr. Justice Pugh, on behalf of the husband for the attachment of Batho's property. It was alleged that Batho who is now in England had wired out to sell his property in order to defeat any decree petitioner might obtain against him. His Lordship, in dismissing the application, observed that Section 45 of the Divorce Act or the Civil Procedure Code does not apply wholesale to the Court when exercising divorce jurisdiction. If this were to be the case it might also be contended that one could have a receiver appointed to take charge of a wife or an injunction against correspondent from visiting the wife pending a divorce case.

CHRISTIAN GIRL'S ACADEMIC SUCCESS.

Heads the List in the F. A. Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

A Christian girl student of St. Bede's College, Simla, has topped the list of successful candidates in the First Arts Examination of the Punjab University, securing 414 marks.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

Horribly Mutilated Corpse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

Recently, a young European, named C. J. T. Mitchell, was murdered at Jolarapet and details, now come to hand, indicate that it was one of the most diabolical crimes committed in the Presidency or elsewhere. The corpse was found in a well and an eye-witness describes the horrible mutilation to which the poor young man of 19 has been subjected. The face and chest were burnt, and the back of the head was split open, the brains protruding. There were large knife wounds on both sides of the neck, two deep wounds under each arm, and the eyelids, nose, ears and lips were cut off. The mouth was toothless with tongue pulled out and rolled up in a ball, and the hair was singed where there was any left, There were other mutilations too horrible to mention. Four men are under arrest.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE AT HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The men employed in the spinning department of the Pelta Jute Mills at Manickpur in Howrah have been on strike since Monday last. A dispute arose between the mill-hands of one department and those of another, as the result of which the men demanded the dismissal of a mill sirdar. On the mill authorities refusing to comply with the demand, all the men of the Spinning Department went on strike, which necessitated the closing of the mill. Trouble is apprehended, and the police have adopted measures to prevent a breach of the peace.

PLEADER CHARGED WITH DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Before Mr. Duval, Additional District Magistrate of Howrah, yesterday afternoon, an application for bail was renewed on behalf of Lalit Kumar Chatterjee, a Krishnagar, Pleader, who is charged with belonging to a gang of habitual dacoits. The accused was arrested three months ago. He wrote from jail saying that he was down in health and had lost 50 lbs. in weight, and his further detention in jail might prove fatal.

The Magistrate said he would consider the application and pass orders at 2 p.m. on Friday.

INQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The high prices enquiry, which is being conducted by Mr. K. L. Dutt and a special staff under the auspices of the Finance Department is likely to extend over a considerable period of time. The enquiry will be of a general character. For the purpose of facilitating the collection of data, the country will be divided up into convenient circles. Provision has already been made to secure for Mr. Dutt the best and most reliable information procurable at the various important centres throughout India. The currency factor will naturally find no place in the preliminary investigation.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Rumour of Retirement Untrue.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

There is no truth in the rumour that H. E. the Governor of Madras contemplates relinquishing his office owing to indisposition. He is still indisposed, but his health it steadily improving.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam is interesting himself with regard to the proposed memorial to the Governor of Madras and has addressed the press on the subject. He draws the attention of all interested in the administration of this Presidency to the necessity that exists for manifesting appreciation of and admiration for the Governor's many services. The Rajah then sets out His Excellency's acts towards the people and benefits conferred on all classes and suggests the erection of a bronze statue.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Moulvi Siraji, a well-known Swadeshi preacher of East Bengal, has published a book called "Anal Probha" from the Nabo Bharat Press of Calcutta. The authorities consider the book to be seditious, and have prosecuted the printer, Bhutnath Palit, under sections 124A. and 153A. The accused is an old man, and was away when the book was printed. The accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who adjourned the case and remanded the prisoner.

EXPENSIVE HINDU CEREMONIES.

Punjab Sabha's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha, in a circular letter, invites attention of the Hindu community to the large amount of expenses incurred in connection with births, deaths and marriages, etc., which are ruinous to men of the middle class with small incomes, and invite the co-operation of the different Panchayats for undertaking some practical step in the direction of curtailing expenses.

As a result of the explosion by dynamite of a bulk in Kobe harbour (says the "Standard" correspondent), thousands of houses collapsed or were damaged. The loss of life was small.

The Duma Committee for Empire Defence has adopted a bill providing for the recruiting of 426,435 men for the army for the year 1910.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

The Cause Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

Although more than one month has elapsed since serious disturbances took place at Peshawar city, no light has been thrown as to the exact origin of the disturbances. The Official Communique was exceedingly vague on the point and Hindu and Mahomedan versions are conflicting.

From careful enquires it appears that on 20th March 1910 a meeting of leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Peshawar was held at the residence of Colonel Nawab Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, K.C.I.E. and A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, who is respected alike both by Hindus and Mahomedans. The meeting was attended by Mufti Fida Mohamad, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Mir Faiz Ali Shah, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Rai Meolchand Lamba, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Rai Ram Chand Thakar, Municipal Commissioner, Lala Sarab Dyal, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Managers of different Holi celebration arrangements. It was decided by mutual agreement that since the Holi fell during Barawafat days, the Holi procession should pass through the Hindu quarter of the town with the band playing and that there should be no music in Mahomedan streets. A copy of the agreement was sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Major Blakeway, C. I. E., who, in a letter to Sir Aslam Khan, expressed his full concurrence with the proposal. A copy of the proceedings was also forwarded to the Managers of the Holi celebration for compliance and action. Peshawar bands being composed of Mahomedans they refused to play and the Military band was costly and so a music band was called from Amritsar. On 21st March at 12 some two or three thousand Mahomedans assembled together and headed by a Mahomedan Reis, who was not a party to the agreement approached the Deputy Commissioner. What passed there is not known, but Mahomedans entered the city proclaiming that Holi procession has been countermanded. Hindus thereupon approached the Deputy Commissioner and came away with the assurance that the Holi procession will be allowed. A notice was circulated that evening that a certain Maulvi would deliver a religious lecture in Kaisar Hall. The lecture came about at 7 o'clock. Nawab Sir Aslam Khan and Rai Bahadur Karam Chand shortly afterwards intimated to the Deputy Commissioner that it was difficult to start Holi procession on account of a large crowd of Mahomedans in the street and that if the Holi procession was to start a military escort was necessary. The Deputy Commissioner wrote back that he would be himself coming. By that time a friction had occurred resulting in casualties on both sides and looting of some Hindu shops. At about 10 p.m. the Deputy Commissioner accompanied by the Border police reached the scene and when everything quieted down. On 22nd March thinking that things had settled down the Deputy Commissioner went to Shankargarh Fort. At about 10 o'clock a general loot took place. It is difficult to estimate the total loss, but it is reported that one well known merchant firm, Mool Chand and Sons, dealers in shawls and carpets, lost about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees and several others lost also heavily. At about two, military troops were called out and the Deputy Commissioner being apprised of the disturbance came back. The military paraded the streets and quelled the disturbance. The Deputy Commissioner also paraded the city during the night and ordered that the leading Hindu and Mahomedan residents of each mohalla will be responsible for the keeping of the peace. On 23rd some looting of Hindu shops took place and the firing of a shot was heard. Lala Jiwan Mall, Secretary of Sanaton Dharm Sabha, was suspected of having fired and was taken into custody. Mr. Grey, of the Chief Court Bar, went to defend him, but his case has been made over to a Jirga under the Frontier Regulation. In the panic that ensued several thousand Hindus left Peshawar and many Hindus have been rendered destitute.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha, it is understood, is taking steps to organise an influential deputation to wait upon the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, to represent the grievances of the Hindu sufferers. It may be observed that the promise of indemnity proclaimed has not been at all successful and property worth a few thousands has been returned out of the total loss which it is estimated amounted to many lakhs.

In the Peshawar trial the Special Magistrate has convicted 108 persons and sentenced them to three to five years' imprisonment. It is reported that about 90 per cent. of the convicted are border men.

A MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE TRUSTEE.

Bound over to Keep the Peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

Inspector Smithers to-day made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to bind over a Lubbay named Abbu Bakir to keep the peace. It appears that the latter was one of the junior trustees of a certain mosque belonging to the Lubbay community in Triplicane and that he had fallen out with the other co-trustees and had collected marriage fees in a summary manner. Mr. Smithers stated that unless Abbu Bakir was bound over there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace. His Worship passed an order as prayed for.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The Railway Board have sanctioned twenty-six additional bogie passenger vehicles for the broad-gauge section of the South Indian Railway.

Mr. Shepherd, Inspector of Maintenance, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Houlderoft, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, has six months' leave; Mr. Inglis, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, to act.

LORD STRATHCONA is to succeed the late Mr. John Cory as president of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

THERE were 29,230 emigrants from Ireland in 1909, according to the returns just published—5,278 more than in the previous year.

NEGOTIATIONS for a Commercial Treaty between Servia and Austria-Hungary have been begun in Belgrade.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MEMORIAL COLUMN AT SANJAN.

THE Parsis have eagerly taken up Madam Menant's suggestion that a column should be erected to mark the landing on Indian soil of the Zoroastrian refugees from Persia. Sanjan was the place where the fugitives first set foot, and sought an asylum from the Hindu king, Jadev Rana, who was so good as to extend to them his hospitality under certain conditions. Sanjan was a thriving and populous town in those days. But its glory has departed for evermore, and now it is a poor hamlet with a cluster of hovels, and the inhabitants are chiefly dependent on agriculture. As for the exiles from Persia, they gradually went forth in various directions, and settled wherever they found a likely opening for their energy and enterprise. In Sanjan there are now hardly half a dozen families representing the race. The column will be a symbol of gratitude to the king who allowed a home to the storm-tossed and persecuted refugees, and to the sacred fire which they had brought with them, the same that burns now in the cathedral town of Udvada. It will be the symbol of the wonderful rise and progress of the Parsis since the advent of the English, owing to the readiness with which they could adapt themselves to their surroundings, and assimilate the spirit of the West, mainly in its superficial aspects, as no other Indian race has done. The column, if it is to be a truly and beautiful and artistic work, must cost a great deal. The money, I think, will be forthcoming, as it is not difficult to move this impressionable people towards a novel and striking idea. It has again the merit of being recommended by a lady, who has already endeared herself to the Parsis by writing a very readable history of the race. If the historical pillar is to be raised, it should be worthy of the community and of all that it will imply. It may put them in mind of the terrible penalty their ancestors had to pay for the luxuries which effeminated them as a nation, and lost them a kingdom. The Parsis, like the Jews, are houseless wanderers, having no dominion anywhere. Yet the battle of Nahavand might serve them as a warning, by which they might regulate their social life in the present. The imputation of being luxurious still clings to them. This may or may not be true, but there is no question of their being a pleasure-loving folk. I like them for the buoyancy and gaiety of their spirit, for their warm temperament, and even for their eager inquisitiveness. But I have read complaints appearing in their papers, from time to time, that they have forsaken the simple life of their fathers, that they have fallen away from the habit of hard toil and endurance, that their destitute, being supported by the Panchayet and other charitable bodies, are demoralized by the help they receive, and have grown indifferent to honest work, with little incentive to self-reliance. I should not myself dogmatize on the subject. All I can say is that a pillar erected in an inhospitable and out of the way place like Sanjan is not likely to serve the community much as a mute monitor. In order to keep alive its interests, however, Parsi writers are suggesting an annual pilgrimage and festival at the memorial column.

FESTIVAL OF THE EMPIRE.

The cynical may say the festival will afford abundant scope for an annual display of pious sentimentalism. Indeed, we are having too much of it in these latter days. Take the Festival of the Empire, for instance, to which the Earl of Meath has for some years past been devoting all his energy, fondly hoping that its parades and pageants will lead all the children of the Empire to live in brotherly peace and amity. If you get up an attractive show, call it by whatever name you please, it will draw towards it a multitude of people. I cannot, therefore, question the success of the Festival by the imposing number of persons who, we are informed, are taking part in it from year to year. It does not necessarily signify that the ulterior object is promoted by the attraction of the show. Surely, the Empire has not come to such a pass that we need have an ever-present and oppressive consciousness of the greatness and glory. The Empire will be kept together, at it has been created and consolidated in the past, by higher and nobler forces than pageants and demonstrations. The greatest human erections, it is said, are the result of unconscious effort. Had Shakespeare been self-conscious, he could not have attained such excellence in his immortal plays. The Empire Builders did not exactly realize what they were doing, or how magnificent was to be the edifice which they were assisting in building up. We who belong to the Empire are all proud of it, even Indians in spite of the galling disabilities to which they are subjected in the colonies. We are not so much in need of its glory being borne in upon us on an appointed day every year by means of elaborate preparations. Nations are not made great, nor good either, by furnishing them with occasions for a display of sentimentalism.

SENTIMENTALISM.

Take another instance, to which your London correspondent draws attention in his letter last week. At the Naval and Military Tournament this year, there was going to be a spectacle, entitled "The Millennium," when four hundred men having displayed their martial skill, were to throw down their arms and sing an Ode to Peace, as the herald of the great event the world has been waiting for. The idea will easily lend itself to burlesque and caricature. What may be thought of these latter-day saints marching to the battlefield, singing the Ode to Peace, and praying for the souls of such of their enemy as they might have to despatch in the pursuit of their inhuman and outrageous calling? It was not such stuff that Cromwell's saints were made of. They did sing hymns, and were intensely religious. But their devout enthusiasm made them put forth all their strength against the enemy, and they did not execute their fell work with an Ode to Peace either in their hearts or on their lips. Unless I am much mistaken, there is a growing disposition in England towards the milk-and-water style of ideas and sentiments. Does she disclose a tendency to be emotional and lachrymose? The question is sometimes asked by thoughtful Englishmen themselves. I should wish very much that the nation may preserve unimpaired its robust and masculine nature, with an instinctive hatred of cant and humbug as its corollary. Dr. Johnson was a typical Englishman. His advice to Boswell, "My dear sir, clear of mind of cant," is singularly appropriate in these days.

WATER FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

The water famine is a hardy annual. It comes round every year with the hot weather, and the supply is most scarce and precarious, just when we need it most. I have not obtained a drop of water for weeks past in my house, and have to pay heavily for engaging water-carriers for my daily supply. I wonder if a man is bound to pay the water-tax, whether he receives any return for it or not. I wish some local Hampden refuses to pay the tax, and makes a test case of it. If payment can be enforced, nevertheless, it may be according to law, but will not be according to justice. When the Tansa lake was constructed, we were promised a water millennium. Every year we are farther away from it than ever! From all our lakes we receive a daily supply of 31 million gallons. Mr. Bhada, Acting Water Engineer, in an exhaustive report on the subject, estimates a daily supply of sixty million gallons for trade and domestic purposes, as well as for all other requirements of the City. He makes in this estimate an allowance of eight million gallons for leakage underground and wastages above ground. A terrible waste, which must be preventible, at least, in part! While the supply is only up to half our requirements, our hardships will be seriously aggravated with the extension of the City, the filling in of wells, and the construction of more water-closets on the flushing system. The water Engineer's estimate appears to err on the side of liberality. He himself admits that his estimate of thirty gallons per head is "a luxury, and could be safely curtailed to twenty gallons per head, without in any way causing hardship on the consumers." The supply, after all is said and done, is grossly inadequate. The duplication of the Tansa main—is the only solution of the problem. It will give an additional supply of eighteen million gallons. The cost is estimated at seventy-two lakhs; but if the Water Engineer is right in his conclusions, the Corporation has no reason to be deterred by it. He is positive that the additional supply of two million gallons which the Municipality will thus be able to provide for trade purposes will yield a revenue which will more than cover the interest on the loan; and the charge for the remaining quantity served out for domestic consumption will after providing for the sinking fund, leave a handsome margin of profit. He thinks that if the Bombay Water Works had been owned by a private Company the duplication of the Tansa main would have been an accomplished fact years ago, "so bright are the financial prospects of the undertaking." The question is before a Committee appointed by the Corporation in February 1906, and the Committee is still sitting anxiously brooding over it. The question, I admit, is difficult and complex, involving various considerations, and the delay may be shown to be justifiable. But adequate relief is an urgent and pressing necessity, and the anguish must not be indefinitely prolonged.

DION.

MR. H. COURTENAY WRIGHT.

RAO BAHADUR Vissonji Khimji was "At Home" last evening at the Dariya Mehel, Nepean Sea Road, to meet Mr. H. Courtenay Wright, the retiring head partner in the Bombay firm of Messrs. Wallace and Company. The attendance was very large.

In welcoming the guest of the evening Rao Bahadur Vissonji said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you all most sincerely for so kindly responding to my invitation. This large and influential gathering is a most gratifying proof of the respect and esteem in which the honoured guest of the evening is held by all who have the pleasure of knowing him. I have had the honour and privilege of being connected with the eminent firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co. for the long period of 46 years, and during twenty-five years of this period I had the honour of serving under Mr. Wright, and I think I can claim to speak with some confidence and authority that it was indeed a pleasure and privilege to have had such an able, courteous, generous and sympathetic master. If I may presme to say, Mr. Wright has most worthily maintained the honoured traditions of this great house, and the staff is singularly lucky in having had a succession of such able, zealous and popular chiefs to guide the destinies of the Office. To me personally Mr. Wright has been a most kind friend and valued adviser, to whom I have always turned for guidance and help in all my difficulties and this help and guidance he has always accorded to me most generously and I cannot be too thankful to him for all his kindness to me. To me it is a source of peculiar regret to be deprived of such a friend and guide, but I shall not be selfish enough to wish him to be tied down to his desk after 25 years of strenuous, incessant and anxious work in Bombay, and much as we shall all miss him, let us combine in wishing him a long and happy life of peace and rest which he has so well earned. In wishing you God-speed and all happiness in your retirement, I especially desire to assure you, Sir, that my sons and nephew, and grand nephew, who have already relieved me of a great portion of my work, will, after my own retirement, which will not be long delayed, continue to serve the office with the same zeal, devotion and fidelity, which, I venture to think, have marked my long and happy connection with this firm, to which I shall always look back with pride and pleasure. (Cheers).

Mr. Wright, in reply, said he was very much obliged to them all and to his dear friend Rao Bahadur Vissonji. On an occasion like this, one wished he was a member of the Municipal Corporation to enable him to reply. Mr. Vissonji was his oldest friend in India. He was the first to greet him when he landed and would probably be the last to wish him good-bye. He was glad to have this opportunity to say that in Mr. Vissonji his firm had found a zealous worker who regarded their interests more dearer to his own. When Mr. Vissonji talked of retirement, he wished to say that his firm could hardly go on without him and he requested Mr. Vissonji to reconsider his decision and advised him to take matters more easily. He expressed a hope that Mr. Vissonji's services would be very long continued.

In conclusion, Mr. Wright said he was very fond of this country and its people. He remarked he would leave Beautiful Bombay with regret, but the time had come for returning to his native country. India was a pleasant exile to him and he said he would take away very happy memories with him. (Cheers).

Mr. Wright was then garlanded.

The party dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

More Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 27.

At the further hearing of the Rajendrapur train dacoity case six witnesses were examined to-day, including Mr. Higgins, guard of the Railway train in which the dacoity had been committed, and Bhuban Ganguly, the Sub-Inspector of Police who had arrested the accused at Habiganj. The former deposed that on seeing some persons jumping out of the running train he tried to stop the train by using the brake but failed. Then he came to the carriage and wired the occurrence which took place by the foot board and saw Hemendra lying wounded. Witness was told by Hemendra that some persons wounded him and took away his money. Other passengers of the carriage told witness that they did not see anything as they were asleep. Bhuban Ganguly stated how he had traced the accused at Habiganj. The case was adjourned till Friday.

GREAT HEAT AT SECUNDERABAD.

Death of Lieut. Green of Sunstroke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 27.

Owing to abnormal heat experienced in Secunderabad everything is at a standstill. The temperature is at 145 to 150 degrees in the open. Several deaths are reported among the Indian population.

Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Green, Nizam's Regular Forces, died last evening at Chaddarghat. The deceased was extremely popular in the district and complained on Friday of indisposition having ridden from the Nizam's Palace where he was attending to duties that day. Notwithstanding this he attended a social function in the evening, and took part in the entertainment. The next day symptoms of sunstroke appeared. In despite of every effort the deceased passed away last evening. He was only twenty-six and a half years of age, one of Nizam's most promising officers, and will always be remembered for clever polo, tent-pegging, general prowess in sports. He was a member of the Mounted Section of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. His loss is keenly felt by a large circle of friends. Great sympathy is expressed for the father, Captain Green, mother and family. The untimely death has cast a gloom over Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The interment took place at Chadderghat this evening.

GENERAL Nazim Pasha has left Constantinople to take up his post as v-li and commander of the Sixth Army Corps at Baghdad.

SIX enormous oil tanks, each holding many million gallons of oil, have been erected at Granton, on the Firth of Forth, for the supply of submarines.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m., when Mr. Rattonshaw Kershaspji Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Sir Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, Kt., was duly elected a Life Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced with thanks:—From Bombay.—All about Dusmo (Patent Dustless Sweeping Powder). From Tokyo.—(1) Journal of the Indo-Japanese Association, No. II, (2) the journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXV., Nos. 286 and 287. From St. Petersburg.—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburg, Nos. 4 and 5, VI Serie, 1910. From Vienna.—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band V, Heft 2, 3. From New York.—Bulletic of the New York Public Library, Vol. XIV, No. 3. From Mexico.—Anales del Musec Nacional de Arqueologia Historialy Etnologia, Tomo I—Nun 2. From Buenos Aires.—Anales del Musec Nacional de Buenos Aires, Serie III, Tomo XII. From Wien—Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Geseilschaft in Wien, XXXIX Band, VI Heft.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., then read the following paper on "The Rat Problem and the Ancients":—

Mr. Modi said that an interesting book entitled "The Rat Problem," by Mr. W. R. Boelter had suggested to him the subject of the paper. The brown rat (mus Norvegicus) which has spread itself within these 200 years throughout the whole world was commonly spoken of as the Hanoverian rat, because it is believed that it first went to England in the early part of the 18th century in the same ship which took the founder of the Hanoverian dynasty from Germany to England. It gnaws through all kinds of things, even through bricks, lead, zinc and stone. It has great fecundity, one pair producing in the course of a year 880 rats. It went to Europe from Asia either from India or Persia. It is believed that a great famine in India in 1727 and the earthquakes in Persia drove it towards the West in quest of food. It drove away and destroyed the black rat formerly found in Europe. This black rat known as mus Alexandrinus also had migrated to the West from the East in ancient times and it worked destruction in the Greek plague of Athens known as the Plague of Thucydides. Some say that it went to Europe in the company of the Huns, who, in accordance with what Mr. Huttington calls in his "Pulse of Asia," "the bread and butter theory" of migration, left their home of Central Asia and invaded Western Asia and Europe in quest of food. From the short Natural History of the rat given by Mr. Boelter, we learn that both the old black rat and the modern brown rat had migrated to Europe, even swimming across large rivers, from Asia and especially from Persia. This suggests the question, what have the ancient Avesta, Pahlavi and Persian writings of old Iran to say on the subject of the rats. Just as the modern Societies, for the extirpation of the vermin, included rats, mosquitoes and flies under a general name of "Vermin," so the ancient Iranians included them under a general name of "Kharfastars." It was a pious duty of the Zoroastrians to destroy all these "Kharfastars." As Prof. Darmesteter says, "There is scarcely any religious custom that can be followed through so continuous a series of historical evidence". Herodotus, Plutarch, Agathias and others speak of this Iranian injunction of killing these vermin. In the Yasna, plenty of food and nourishment are invoked to act against the destructive influence of Mushs. As Dr. Mills suggests this Mushs is Persian mush, English mouse and is a possible reference to a "plague of mice." The Persian Sad-dar says that it is as meritorious to kill a rat as to kill four lions. At first sight this seems to be an exaggerated statement, but when one thinks that the loss of life caused by a lion in a forest on rare occasions is nothing to that caused by a plague rat daily in a house, the accuracy of the statement is vindicated. Again look to the damage to property caused by a rat. According to Mr. Boelter "each rat causes each days a loss by the destruction of food and material of at least one farthing." It is estimated that in England there are about 4 crores of rats and that the damage to property caused by them every year comes to about 22 crores of Rupees. The Vendidad of the Parsee speaks of an animal known as "udra" or "saq-i-abi," a species of a dog, as a very sacred animal. If one killed that dog it was a murder. This reminds us of the esteem in which the ancient Egyptians held the cat which destroyed the grain of this country that was the "granary of the world." The Iranian "udra" seems to be an animal like the "ailuros" of the Greeks. Apollo was both the plague-god and the rat-god of the Greeks. According to the Old Testament also, rats were connected with the spread of plague. The Arab writer Abu Sacna also refers to a similar connection.

The paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

THE AEROLITE.

Seen at Matheran and Bombay.

A Matheran correspondent says: On Monday afternoon, about 4-15, the inhabitants of Matheran were startled by a loud report in the heavens, causing them to run out of their houses. Happening to be looking up in the sky at the moment I saw what seemed a bright flash of fire, followed by a report lasting for some seconds. Some people who have strong eyesight asserted there was a smoke as well. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and the sky absolutely cloudless. Whatever it was—it was moving from east to west. In the great quiet of the Hill, the sound reverberated in the valleys and produced a most uncanny effect. The sound was most unusual, quite unlike that of an approaching thunderstorm which it was guessed it might be. Imagination has expanded a good bit, in so far that it is believed by some to be an aerolite which exploded. However, probably it was heard and seen by others more competent to judge.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Last Monday, the 25th, about 4 p.m., a number of friends who were present at Dr. Ghadiali's funeral at Dadar, heard a very loud report and then saw a ball of fire about the size of a football travelling rapidly towards the East and disappearing in a cloud of smoke. The whole thing occupied only a few seconds, but it made a very deep impression on those who witnessed this extraordinary sight on a bright day.

THREATENING A COLLECTOR.

Satara Youth Charged.

Mr. Shivaram Sadashiva Bhide, First Class Magistrate, Satara, on Monday examined Sangapal, a police jamadar, and the Wai Kulkarni and punch, in connection with the arrest of Dattatraya Balvant, a Marathi Brahmin youth in the Hareshwar temple, at Wai, on a warrant from the Satara District Magistrate.

In the second week of March last, the accused is alleged to have sent a threatening letter to Mr. Bonus, Collector of Satara, bearing the writer's signature and a court fee stamp.

Rao Saheb Kale conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended. Out of several papers attached and produced the witness Sangapal drew the attention of the Court to the following four documents, viz., "Ballads of Umaji Naik and Tantya Bhil," and two manuscripts styled "One's Own Life" and "Breathings of a Patriot."

The former two are printed pamphlets, while the latter two are written in ink and pencil, respectively, and composed in verse. The hearing stood adjourned till Wednesday.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Cheshire Regt. vs. Grant Medical College.

The first game in the semi-final round was played at Marine Lines yesterday and resulted after an exciting game in a win for the Cheshires.

From the opening the Medicals worked their way on the right wing to the soldiers' circle but McKay cleared, and the Cheshires, taking the ball to the other end Malcolm opened the scoring five minutes from the start with a long shot following a scramble without the circle. The Medicals, combining well, visited Eyres but the shot went wide. After midfield play Trueman and Whitlow broke away on the right, but the latter spoilt his chance when Easden had been beaten and off-side was given against Trueman who made a second attempt. Cook made a promising spurt but fell near the shooting area and a protracted attack by the Collegians behind the Cheshires' "25" was cleard. Thereafter the soldiers confined the play to the Medicals' half for a while. A journey to the Collegians' goal having proved fruitless the student came back on the right wing and a penalty corner was given them. Price cleared the shot but Cook got the ball before it had gone over the "25" and passed to Hanson who equalised the scores twenty miuutes from the start with a shot from an angle which three Cheshire men failed to stop. The Medicals continued to press, Hayter distinguishing himself by several smart runs on the wing.

Both goals were visited in quick succession immediately after the interval but the Medicals' right back cleared and Eyres effected a good run out save when Hanson looked dangerous. Even up and down play followed in which neither side had a decided advantage. From the Cheshires' end Malcolm took the ball to the other end at a smart pace and Canteenwalla had to concede a corner to effect the save. No score followed. The soldiers attacked more vigorously and there was a lengthy tussle before the Medicals cleared a corner which fell to the soldiers' lot. For sometime the Cheshires maintained the ascendancy in the field and time after time determined attacks were made near the Collegians' circle, but the soldiers' front rank were not nippy enough to defeat the splendid defence put up by Hildreth and Easden. Three minutes from time after a keen contest in the proximity of the Medicals' circle Whitlow beat Canteenwala with a good length shot amid enthusiastic cheers. The Cheshires continued on the aggressive until time came, leaving the result:—

CHESHIRES ..... 2 goals.
MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.

Teams:—

Grant Medical College.—Goal: Canteenwala; backs: Hidreth and Easden; half-backs; Newland, Osborne and Garthwaite; forwards: Hayter, Steinhoff, Hanson, Cook and DeSouza.

Cheshires.—Goal: Eyres; backs: Price and McKay; half-backs: Harris, Rossall and Simmonds; forwards: Trueman, Whitlow, Hayes, Malcolm and Pickering.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

In the Junior Tournament, the Fort High School met the Sir J. J. School at the Gymkhana-ground and the game ended as follows:—

Fort High School..... 2 Goals.
Sir J. J. School..... 1 Goal.

On the same ground, the St. Mary's School met the New High School. The game ended as follows:—

St. Mary's School..... 4 Goals.
New High School..... 3 Goals.

Subsequently the Byculla E. S. High School played the Elphinstone High School and when the whistle went off the score stood as follows:—

B. E. S. H. School..... 2 Goals.
Elphinstone High School..... 1 Goal.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on next Saturday:—

"A" Class Handicap. Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port; Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W., Butcher Island to starboard; Red Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island to starboard; Butcher Beacon to starboard; North Karanja Buoy to starboard; Committee Vessel. Distance 13-83 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap. Course—Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island to port, Tucker Beacon to starboard, P. and O. "B" Buoy to port; North Karanja to starboard. Committee Vessel.

"C" Class Handicap. Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port, Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island to port; North Karanja Buey to starboard; Committee Vessel. Distance 9-30 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April, 27.

A Polo tournament will be played under the Indian Polo Association Rules in connection with the United Provinces Exhibition. The tournament is announced to open about the 2nd of December, and the final will be played on Saturday, the 10th of December.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following further contributions have been received towards Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta Entertainment Fund:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,756; Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Rs. 25; Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Rs.25; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Rs. 15: Total Rs. 2,846.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th April.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements including pull through the Head Quarters without delay as they are required for an inspection on the 2nd proximo.

B. B. GOLDSMITH, Lt.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th April.

377—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

378.—Rifle Meeting.—"D" Coy Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 1st May 1910.

A. L. CARPWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

TROMBAY AS A SUBURB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A petition signed by hundreds of inhabitants of Trombay was forwarded a few months back to Sir George Clarke, our worthy Governor, praying the Municipal Kutchra Railway line, between Kurla and Devnoor, might be utilised for running motor trains and carrying passengers to and fro between these two places. As this railway line passes alongside two or three important villages, viz., Chembur, Govindee and Mani and many other villages behind those mentioned above, it will be a great boon to hundreds of the inhabitants who have to travel to Bombay every day for service, and business purposes, to have railway stations near their villages which will save them time and labour in walking over to Kurla or Ghatcooper, a distance of from 4 to 6 miles every day. At present only two Kutchra trains run over this Municipal line in 24 hours; hence the petitioners prayed that these local trains, which wait a long time at the Kurla Railway Station before returning to Bombay, could be well utilized in running on this line and back. If this is sanctioned it will not only pay the expenses for working this line but will also open up a good, healthy and a large suburb for overcrowded Bombay, and at very little or no cost either to the Municipality or to Government; moreover, it will greatly increase the value of the Municipal land at Devnoor, which is now being reclaimed by throwing the Kutchra from Bombay.

A considerable trade in salt is carried on here and about three-quarters of this salt has to be sent to Thana by sea, whence it is railed over to the Ghats. Salt is also sent to Kurla by carts from Mahul and Ghatcooper to be booked by goods train to other out-stations. Therefore, if the G. I. P. were two run a couple of trains morning and evening over this line with the consent of the Bombay Municipality, and carry salt and other articles of merchandise to Kurla or Ghatcooper, there is no doubt that the line could be worked without any cost to the Municipality or at any rate at much less expense.

Some of the people have got some notion into their heads that Trombay is a waterless part of Salsette. This notion can be very easily dispelled if one casts a glance at the surrounding places at the gardens and orchards which send out cart-loads of vegetables every day to Bombay. The Special Officer appointed by Government to report on the habitable plots in Salsette appears to have been misinformed or misled in this matter and I would respectfully suggest to that Officer to reconsider this matter. On paying a second visit to this place and reconsidering the points, perhaps he would be inclined to change his views on this subject.

Government have forwarded the petition referred to above to the Bombay Municipality and I hope that the members of the Corporation will give their best attention to it and if the suggestion made therein commends itself to them it will not only prove to be beneficial to the interests of the Municipality, but will also reduce overcrowding in Bombay and give better and cheap habitations to a considerable portion of the inhabitants who have to contribute a greater portion of their hard earned salary or earnings towards the payment of heavy rents in Bombay.—Yours truly,

R. J. TROMBAYWALLA.

Trombay, 27th April.

FRANCO-BRITISH AIRSHIP SERVICE.

How to Avoid Mal-de-Mer.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on March 25:—I had a long conversation to-day with M. Georges Danville, who is responsible for one of the two demands which have recently been addressed to the municipal council of Dover for the lease or sale of land in the proximity of the town for the purpose of establishing sheds for steerable balloons. The two companies which have applied for land are the Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne, of which M. Danville is the organiser and chief director; and the Compagnie Transaerienne, of which M. Kapferer is the leading spirit. The two companies have considerably different objects. While the Compagnie Transaerienne intends to convey passengers from Paris to London or for distances of a similar length, including a cross-Channel passage, the Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne intends in the beginning at least to do nothing more than to convey passengers between Dover and Calais. The company, which is capitalised to the extent of £40,000, is not yet in a position to promise exactly on what date it will begin its cross-Channel services. Their material is still to be purchased, and M. Danville explained that he expects further developments in the construction of steerable baloons before he gives a final command for a steerable baloon to the Astra Company.

M. Danville counts that a considerable portion of French and other nationalities on the Continent refrain from visiting England solely because their fear sea-sickness on the Channel crossing. It is for these, and for others for whom the Channel crossing is an annoyance or displeasure, that he intends to cater. Meteorological observations have been taken, especially at Dover and at Paris, and the figures of the anemometer show that on the average for 310 days out of the whole year it is quite possible to cross the Channel in an airship. With an average of fifteen passengers per voyage, it is proposed to make at least two cross Channel services daily. M. Danville hopes that he will be able to make arrangements with the railway companies, allowing passengers to register their luggage by railway and boat, while they, on payment of an extra fee of $4, may use the airship or in default of the airship may fall back on the turbine or paddle boats. With airship capable of making about thirty miles an hour, M. Danville says that it is quite feasible for the aerial service to be fitted in between two boat trains assuming that at present, there is a delay of twenty minutes or half an hour at both embarkation and disembarkation for the steam-boat.

The airship design which M. Danville proposes for construction will be capable of carrying fifteen passengers and a crew of three. The balloon car will be provided with protected cabins, quite as comfortable as those on board the Channel boats, and the maximum amount of safety will be ensured by the construction of the envelope with gas-tight compartments. M. Danville told me that there is no doubt that the airship will remove all possible objections—save that of the railway journey—to travel between Paris and London. There can be no sea-sickness, and all information so far collected shows that there is absolutely no discomfort caused by journeys on an airship. Moreover, the sense of security, is complete. The balloon is to be worked by two independent motors, and it is estimated that for fate days and Bank holidays as many as eight or ten cross-Channel passages can be made daily.

KISSING FORBIDDEN.

A New French Regulation.

Vetoes are the first notices to meet a passenger's eyes in a French railway station. If you look for the time of a train, "It is forbidden to travel first with a third-class ticket," is all you find posted up. If you look for your platform, "This platform is forbidden to the public" is the only apparent announcement.

A new interdiction is now to be placarded in stations of the lines managed by the State. The next time you hunt for the proper booking office, says the Paris correspondent of the "Telegraph," you will read: "Defense de s'embrasser." As may be you had not as that particular instant intended kissing anybody, though of course one never knows what may not come into one's head you will probably be surprised. Having at last got your ticket, found the right platform, and discovered your train, you will read once more in white on blue ground: "Kissing strictly forbidden."

Why should kissing be forbidden? A circular officially explains the purpose of the veto. The prohibition is not yet placarded, but inspectors of the State railways strongly recommend the measure. When the notice is finally put up it will run something like this:

Defense de s'embrasser.—It is strictly forbidden to exchange kisses upon the platforms or in the waiting-rooms, or upon the steps of the carriages of the State railways, owing to the delays frequently occasioned by the prevalence of this dilatory practice, which is calculated to disturb the proper running of the traffic upon the system by retarding the departure of trains, and which is thus fraught with inconvenience and even danger to the public: as the first condition of safe travelling is punctuality. Persons discovered kissing will be liable to prosecution.

Now we know why every train on the French State railways is always late.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.

In no other land, writes a correspondent of the "Celestial Empire," has railway construction so great a future as in China. Improved means of communication is the crying need of the country. In the loess country of Central China the roads are exceptionally bad, and as the bridges are never repaired there is steady deterioration in road communication, and a consequent steady increase in the cost of living. In normal times, when the road is at its best and prices are at their lowest, freight from Honanfu to Sianfu by heavy cart is equivalent to a fraction less than 5d. per ton per mile; during the rains traffic is occasionally suspended for eight weeks at a time, and even the slightest fall of rain causes delay owing to the tenacious character of the mud which forms the roadway. What railways can do for China is evident from the Peking-Hankau trunk line. The growth of prosperity along its route is quite extraordinary. Round every station the settlements have extended, the houses are of a better type, and the inns, godowns, warehouses, and coal yards have been greatly improved.

Coal is abundant. In the province of Shansi, which lies parallel to the course of the railway as far as the Yellow River, is the greatest undeveloped coalfield in the world. In several places branch lines run from the main line to the coalfields, and their construction has been immediately followed by an improvement in the general conditions. Farmers within reach of the railway in country that formerly grew enough only for its own need can now sell their produce in the great markets of Peking, in the north, and at Hankaucun the Yang-tze. No one who has seen the change which is taking place in the country served by this railway can long remain pessimistic as to the future of China.

The Pekin-Hankau Railway is for its length one of the most productive trunk lines in the world. Even under inefficient control, and with a wastage and leakage that would be the dismay of European railway authorities, it pays handsomely. The most important engineering work connected with it is the Yellow River Bridge, a fine structure 10,000ft. in length, a chef doeuvre of the distinguished Beligan engineer Jean Jodot.

The greatest difficulty the management has to contend with is petty pilfering and the nightly thefts of ringboltsand plates; no less than 60,000 bolts per month and 10,000 plates per annum are stolen from the railway. There is no adequate means of dealing with the offence; no law was provided by the ancient to meet the theft of screw-bolts. Malefactors escape unscathed, though the police know where the plunder is stored. The steel, being much superior to the native product, is turned into razors and scissors, hoes and ploughshares, and other articles. The receiver of stolen goods, protected by the police can find a ready market for his industry.

THE DANGER FROM FLOODS.

Similar losses occur nightly on the Belgian-built railway from Khaifeng to Honanfu, and a recent accident, involving the death of a European, which was due to the weakening of the line in consequence of such thefts, has compelled the foreign engineers in charge to close the line to traffic except during the hours of daylight. This line runs near the Yellow River, and consequently its existence is precarious. China is confronted with no great danger than the failure to keep this river within its present bed; sediment is brought down in vast quantities, so that its water is constantly rising, and the Chinese know no other means to keep the water within its banks than by raising the banks above the level of the water. The great river flows for many miles through country which is on a lower level than its own bed. No planting is being done along the banks; on the contrary, all timber, shrubs, and grass are ruthlessly stripped from the soft soil, and every day the great catastrophe is drawing nearer when the river will break from its present cannel and all its waters will pour across the thickly-populated country to the sea, causing death and destruction immeasurable. Such a catastrophe nearly occurred during a cloud-burst in June, 1906, near the city of Khaifeng, which lies 25ft. below the level of the river that flows a few miles to the north.

One difficulty of railway construction in China is the absence of trustworthy data as to rainfall and floods. Owing to the denudation of the country and the felling of all timber, rainfall is very capricious, and floods of uncontrollable violence may occur. Every railway in China has had this experience; every year there is still great damage done on the Peking-Hankau Railway from this cause; washouts may extend, nor for one or two miles, but for fifty or a hundred miles. The railway from Khaifeng to the Peking-Hankau Railway had no sooner been completed than it was completely destroyed by unexpected floods and had to be relaid. On the section from the main line to Honan the most important bridge on the railway was destroyed last year. A cantilever bridge, the largest of its kind yet constructed in China, is now being erected in its place by French engineers under the supervision of the engineer-in-chief, who is also a Frenchman. There is much tunnelling on this section through the loess, the longest tunnel having a length of 500 metres. In the projected extension to Sianfu there will also be much tunnelling.

On the Chinese railway the traveller notes many unaccustomed things. No one is in uniform except the railway police. Stationmasters, clarks, and coolies are all mixed together in the crowd. There are an infinite multiplication of employes, each of whom distrusts the honesty of the other—a reasonable distrust, for in China public office is rarely a public trust. There is not one native conductor, but a band of three, an arrangement which would suggest to the stranger efficient protection against "squeezing." To the resident, however, is betokened that the illegitimate profits of the railway have to be divided among three and not pocketed by one only. Every difficulty is put in the way of the passenger desiring to purchase a ticket. The crowd crushing at the window at Peking clamouring for tickets while the ticket-seller is chatting pleasantly with half-a-dozen of his friends behind the closed window is a spectacle which affords constant amusement to the Westerner. But China is only in an early stage of railway mansgement, and allowances must be made for inexperience.

FIERCEST OF EAGLES.

A remarkable exhibit has been placed in the Central Hall of the Natural History Museum, London, which is unique both as a scientific specimen and as a triumph of the art of the taxidermist. In 1896 the late Mr. J. Whitehead, one of the most successful collectors of birds and beasts who have ever lived, was searching the forests in the interior of the Philippine Islands, when he came across an eagle new to science. He managed to kill a specimen, which was described in the following year by Mr. Ogilvie Grant. With the exception of the Harpy eagle, of South America, to which it is closely allied, it is the strongest and fiercest of all the eagles. Its short, rounded, wings demonstrate it to be a forest dweller and not a migrant. It lives on monkeys, on which it swoops from above, and which are absolutely helpless in the clutch of its huge talons. Few specimens have ever been seen alive by civilised man, but here and there in the chief museums of Europe one or two skins are to be found. Last year Mr. Willoughby Lowe performed the feat of capturing a living specimen and importing it alive. For six months it lived in the Zoological Society's Gardens. When it died so precious was its carcass that Mr. Rowland Ward decided to attempt an unprecedented feat, which he has brought off successfully. He has extracted every bone from the body, even to the claws, without in any way injuring the skin or the covering of the powerful legs and feet. The skeleton has been cleaned, bleached, and put together, and the skin has been stuffed. The two are now side by side in a large glass case, and are the envy of every museum in Europe.

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SOME MORE QUEEN VICTORIA LETTERS.

Missives to Ministers.

There are some very interesting letters from Queen Victoria in the "Memoirs of Lord Cranbrook," which his son has just published (Longmans, Green and Co.). During his political career, Lord Cranbrook (better known to earlier generations as Mr. Gathorne Hardy) occupied several Ministerial positions. He was Home Secretary in the Derby-Disraeli Administrations, 1866-8, when the Fenian outrages startled the country. He had also been successively President of the Poor Law Board, Secretary for War and for India, and twice President of the Council. He died in 1906, aged 92.

Mr. Hardy was Home Secretary at a time when it was rumoured that the Queen was to be kidnapped. She was fearless and did not believe it, and wrote some acidulated letters saying so to her Minister. Here is what she said:

ANYTHING BUT FOOLHARDY.

"She would ask Mr. Hardy (Lord Cranbrook) always for the future to communicate things regarding the necessity of peculiar precautions to herself direct, as nothing can be done, or ought to be done, without her knowledge and permission."

"The Queen, though not herself believing in the feasibility of any attempt by a body of men (especially here, i.e., Osborne, and still more in Scotland is fully alive to the duty of neglecting no precaution, which can reassure her faithful subjects. Windsor the Queen does not consider nearly so safe, for there are a great many nasty people always about there. While the Queen will submit to being almost a State prisoner, which to herself is more dreadful than to any of her subjects, who do not know what the irksomeness of constant gene and being constantly watched and surrounded is, she must have it clearly understood that she cannot continue these great precautions for very long. The Queen is anything but foolhardy—quite the reverse—but she does value her quiet liberty as much, and far more for standing on such a pinnacle of lonely grandeur, as any of her subjects."

THE QUEEN SARCASTIC.

A little later she waxed sarcastic on this subject writing thus:—

"Nothing of the slightest unpleasant nature has taken place here (Scotland). The only dangerous people taken up were Prince Arthur and the Queen's own female servant living at the Swiss Cottage, who was not allowed to go into her own house!"

When the canard was exploded she wrote still more vigorously thus:

"The Queen has to thank Mr. Hardy for two most satisfactory letters with regard to this absurd and mad story from Canada, which she must say Lord Monck ought to be utterly ashamed at having credited, and (Mr. Hardy must forgive her for saying) the Government also—though she thinks he was never himself inclined to share in the extravagant alarm that took possession of everyone almost. To the Queen this is a great satisfaction and a great triumph. She never for one moment credited the absurd ideas of danger either here (Osborne) or at Balmoral, from the utter impossibility of the plans being carried out.

"The Queen has now reigned nearly thirty-one years, is forty-eight years old, has lived-in troubled times, '48 especially, when the troops were under arms every night; and when the Queen was laid up during her confinement with Princess Louise, the mob was heard shouting in the streets every night: she has been shot at three times, once knocked on the head threatening letters have over and over again been received, and "yet we never" changed our mode of living or going on! This the Queen hopes will be a lesson for the future, and that these panics (which have affected the Queen's health very much from the annoyance and worry which they entailed) will not be again reverted to every two or three months."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Here is a letter from the Queen on quite another subject:—

"The Queen cannot help directing Mr. Hardy's attention to the article in the "Daily Telegraph" of to-day on the cruelty to animals and to ask him to make inquiries on the subject. Nothing humanises people more than cruelty to dumb animals—and to dogs, who are the companions of man, it is especially revolting. The Queen is sorry to say she thinks the English are inclined to be more cruel to animals than some other civilised nations are."

THE MINISTRY OF CARETAKERS.

Lord Cranbrook was President of the Council in the "Ministry of Caretakers." His comments on the Home Rule Ministry of 1886 are pungent:

"The Cabinet appeared remarkable for the absence of important names. Campbell-Bannerman, War—Mundella, Board of Trade—in it. They may be workers, but will not add to the influence of the body and will be echoes of the Chief. John Morley has to be tried. There is no doubt of his ability as a writer but his is the ominous name for Ireland. Harcourt at the Exchequer is a comical incongruity while Childers at the Home Office will, no doubt, introduce his meddlesome mischief into some part or other of the department—to be set right by a successor. What Rosebery will do at the Foreign Office is unknown, but right feeling is expected of him and some consideration for British interest. Probably he will not depart from the Salisbury course. This will be our last day as 'caretakers'."

LORD SALISBURY PUZZLED.

Here is a letter from Lord Salisbury, dated Oct. 19, 1900, and bearing upon the result of General Election of that year. This was the War Election. The success of the Unionist evidently puzzled the Unionist leader:—

"I am not sure," writes Lord Salisbury, "whether I can consider the omens as altogether favourable. The phenomenon is without an example that a party should twice dissolve, at an interval of five years, and in each case bring back a majority of more than 130. What does it mean? I hope the causes are accidental and temporary. But it may mean that the Reform Bills, digging down deeper and deeper into the population, have come upon a layer of pure combativeness. If this is the case, I am afraid the country has evil times before it. Of course, I recognise the justice of the verdict the country has given; but that the love of justice should have overborne the great law of the pendulum I confess puzzles and bewilders me."

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.

Lord Cranbrook was at Osborne on Jan. 1, 1887, and on that day he wrote in his Diary regarding Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation:—

"The Queen was full of R. C.'s strange action. He had dined with her at Windsor on the Monday, and she, referring to the nearness of Parliament, condoled with him 'as he had been so tired in the last.' He replied sharply that he had never been tired—but that Smith had'—rather a curious addition. He sat up late with Prince Alexander, and, without a hint to anyone, wrote his resignation on Windsor paper. She naturally resents such disrespect to herself, thinks she ought not to have heard through the Times, for in fact she had information from that paper a few minutes before the telegram from Salisbury arrived."

A POISONED BED.

The Mystery of Six Deaths.

One of the strangest murder trials in the history of Massachusetts has reached a surprising conclusion at Boston through the acquittal and complete exoneration of Mrs. Mary Kelliher, who for fifteen months languished in gaol on charges of poisoning her husband, her three children, her sister, and her sister-in-law, says the "Daily Mail" New York correspondent.

When her daughter Catharine died in July, 1908, after five others of the family had mysteriously succumbed within a period of three years a post-mortem examination was held. It disclosed the presence of arsenic in the body. Immediately the authorities ordered an exhumation of the other five bodies. In all of them arsenic was found.

Mrs. Kelliher was arrested and the chain of circumstantial evidence was seemingly complete when the District Attorney Mr. Higgins ordered an investigation of the bedroom where all the deaths had occurred. The mattress on which the invalids had lain was torn apart and its contents cleared the mystery.

In the hair considerable quantities of arsenic were discovered and experts at the trial declared that those who used the mattress must have inhaled the poison in small particles during their sleep.

Mrs. Kelliher, who has been aged by her successive bereavements and subsequent imprisonment has gained her freedom only to find herself destitute. She proposes to earn her living as a domestic servant.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

COULDN'T SPEAK ITALIAN.

Mr. Howard was a man of exceedingly few words. He positively disliked to talk, as an Indian dislikes to smile. One day he went into a music store to buy the music of an opera for his sister. The clerk came up and to him Mr. Howard said in his quiet way:—

"Mikado' libretto."

The salesman frowned.

"What's that?" he asked.

"'Mikado' libretto," repeated the other, "Me no speakee Italiano," said the clerk, shaking his head.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

"Woman is unreasonable," said a venerable New Hampshire justice of the peace. "I remember that my wife and I were talking over our affairs one day, and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economise.

"'Yes, my dear,' I said to my wife, 'we must both economise, both!'

"Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself and I'll cut your hair."

IN A GROCER'S SHOP.

A little boy was sent to a shop by his mother and, being desirous to get away to play, he made all the haste he could. The shop was full of customers when he arrived, but he pushed himself to the front and carried out. "I say, grocer, will you serve me quick! It's for my father's dinner!"

"Well, what do you want my little man?" said the grocer, leaving the customer he was serving.

"Two pounds of soft soap and a packet of washing powder," was the quick response.

FAITHFUL TO THE END.

"Kind, sir," said the weary warfarer, "I have lost nearly everything—money, friends, self-respect. There is but one thing that has never deserted me."

"Poor man," said the sympathetic listener; "here is a penny. And that one thing is?"

"My thirst," replied the weary wayfarer, as he moved quickly away.

IT WAS A BIT THICK.

Some of the passengers on the Saucy Belle were relating their experiences of fogs "Yes," said the old salt "I've seen some pretty thick fogs in my time. Why, off the coast of Newfoundland the fog was sometimes so thick that we used to sit on the rail and lean against it. We were sitting one night, as usual, with our backs up against the fog when suddenly the fog lifted and we all went flop into the water. A bit thick, wasn't it?"

CLEVERLY DONE.

Entering a poulterer's shop on the eve of her evening party, she saw displayed a dozen chickens.

"Please pick me out a half-dozen chickens that are tough," she said. "I have a special reason."

The poulterer put aside seven.

"Are these all?" she added.

"Yes ma'am," was the reply. "These are all tough ones."

"Then send the other five home to me at once," said the young matron.

ONE A RAILWAY PLATFORM.

The express was just ready to start when a stout old lady ran on to the platform in breathless haste. The obliging guard pounced upon her in a trice, fairly lifted her into a carriage, and as he slammed the door the train slowly steamed out of the station. The first stopping place was thirty miles up the line, and when the train arrived the guard observed the old lady getting out of the carriage, evidently in a state of boiling indignation.

"You nearly missed it mum," he said.

"Missed it, you awful man!" fumed the old lady. "I didn't want to come by it at all. All I wanted to do was to post a letter in the late-fee box on the train. And now perhaps you'll tell me who's going to pay my fare back home again. Talk about the intelligence of man, I'd rather have a boiled cod to deal with."

ROMEO AND THE ROSIN.

The fat fiddler at the children's fancy dress ball suddenly ceased playing and glared after a wee maiden dancing in a set of quadrilles.

"What's the matter with you, Scraper?" bellowed the leader, incensed at his subordinate's unexpected inactivity.

"Dropped my rosin," answered Scraper, still keeping one eye on the quadrilles.

"Well, never mind," objected the leader. "Go on playing; you'll get it presently."

"Go on playing be dashed!" retorted Scraper. "My rosin'll be done afore the set. Queen Mary down there' as picked it up an' given'alf of it to Romeo, an' they're a suckin' of it for all they're worth!"

IN SCHOOL.

In Western Kansas a teacher in a primary grade was instructing her class in the composition of sentences. After a talk of several minutes she wrote two sentences on the blackboard, one syntatically wrong and the other a mis-statement of fact. The sentences were—"The hen has three legs," and "Who done it?"

"Willie," said the teacher to one of the youngster go to the board and show where the fault lies in those two sentences."

Willie slowly approached the board, evidently studying hard on the tangle. Then to his treacher's consternation he took his pencil and wrote—"The hen never done it. God done it."

REVERSION TO TYPE.

He was a good little boy and very thoughtful. It was during a long spell of dry weather, and he had heard of the great scarcity of water throughout the country. He came to his mother and slipped his hand into hers.

"Mamma," he said, "is it true that in some places the little boys and girls have scarcely enough water to drink?"

"That is what the papers say, my dear."

"Mamma," he presently said, "I'd like to give up sommethin' for those poor little boys and girls."

His mother gave him a fond look.

"And what would you like to give up?"

"Mamma," he said in his earnest way, "as long as the water is so very scarce, I think I ought to give up bein' washed."

THE MEANING OF FAITH.

A teacher of a little country school that stood on the banks of a quiet stream once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word a small covered boat glided along the stream in full view of the window. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration she exclaimed:—

"If I were to tell you there was a leg of mutton in that boat you would believe it, wouldn't you, without ever seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes, ma'am," chorused the pupils.

"Well, that's faith," she told them, smiling.

The following day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she asked:—

"What is faith?"

Shouted from all parts of the room came the ready answer:—

"A leg of mutton in a boat."

DOGGED !!!

A nervous man on his lonely homeward way heard the echoing footsteps behind him, and dim visions of hooligans and robbery with violence caused through his brain. The faster he walked, the more the man behind increased his speed, and although the nervous one took the most roundabout and devious course he could devise, still his tracker followed. At last he turned into a churchyard.

"If he follows me here," he decided" there can be no doubt about his intentions."

The man behind did follow, and quivering with fear and rage, the nervous one turned and confronted him.

"What do you want?" he demanded. "Why are you following me?"

"Do you always go home like this?" asked the stranger, "or are you giving yourself a treat to-night? I am going up to Brown's, and the porter at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Excuse my asking, but are you going home at all to-night?"

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENGLISH SILKS.

English silks will make a more imposing display at the Brussels Exhibition than would have been deemed possible a few years ago. No fewer than seventeen firms will be represented there by collections that will demonstrate conclusively the progress that our manufacturers have been making of late, alike in technical handicraft and in design, and will afford proof of the present position of this industry in our midst. At the present time trade is good, as the dividends paid by leading firms afford evidence. The prospects of Tariff Reform are reflected in a greater output in the direction of goods not affected by immediate fashion, as in linings and hosiery, to be ready for the demand that is looked upon as certain to come. Moreover, the tendency of wages abroad is to rise, and in our concrete example alone, labour in France has added quite if a pound to the cost of silk throwing, which brings the price of the material itself very much nearer to our own level of rates, and reduces the advantage of going abroad for it. Foreign agents and travellers visiting this country are admitting that there is a distinct falling off in the orders that they are taking back to their own countries, and it is not without very considerable significance that our popular shops are announcing their displays of all-British fabrics. It is a new and somewhat bold venture, however, to make an exhibit upon the scale that Brussels is to see. The project is being warmly supported by the British Silk Association, whose newly elected and energetic chairman, Mr. Frank Warner, is also a member of the Royal Commission for this and for the Turin Exhibition of next year, and he has secured the co-operation of the leading centres and local chambers of the trade. Macclesfield will combine to send a representative collection of the pretty striped and printed silks now so much in demand for blouses and shirts, as well as of its general wares. The London group will include the more prosaic but important products, of tailors' facing velvets, silks and linings, and umbrella and parasol converings, as well as a very charming variety of soft chiffons and crepes, which have still their weavers in the East-end. From Crayford will come the dainty printed silks that are recognised as its speciality, and Halifax will show the progress it is making in the less costly damasks and furniture silk. As regards the Bradford exhibit, it will, of course, include woollen materials, as well as those finer fabrics in which silk and wool are intermixed, often with a preponderance of the former. It is proposed to have a series of tableaux dealing with the successive processes of preparation, and culminating in a reception at which the elegantly-habited guests are all wearing the fabrics woven here. A very fashionable West-end and Paris house was invited to make the costumes, who, on examining the beautiful goods ranged before them, expressed their admiration of them, and gladly undertook the other which will show some most attractive afternoon and promenade toilettes.

ENGLISH FURNISHING SILKS.

Separate and apart is to be the display of the furniture silks from Braintree, a century which illustrates the latest phases of art as applied to decoration. The spell of French fascination is broken, and not only in this country, but on the Continent, and specially in America, the aim is to get away from the typical schools of Louis XV., Louis XVI., and of the Empire. In their places now are demanded the English styles, and most especially of the Georgian and Chippendale influences. Cane, therefore, are the gay colours, and the softest shades now characterise the fashionable boudoir or drawing room. Grey, touched with blue tones, or even with mauves and heliotropes, is especially favoured. There is a subdued Wedgwoodblue that can hardly be turned out fast enough to meet the calls of the exclusive firms making ready for the season. If the tones of pink are preferred, those only are chosen that belong to the old rose order, while the greens are ashen or willow. No less remarkable is the change in design. Just a hint of Chinese ideas creeps into some of them, in birds of strange forms, in pagodas, and even in junks, just as these influences, borrowed from brocades, embroideries, and porcelain, entered into many of the eighteenth-century patterns. But they are presented in effects of pearl or silver, or a slightly paler shade than the ground colouring, and startling colour contrasts never occur. The designs of Pergolesi are very much sought after just now, and, indeed, any of those contemporaneous with or about the Adam period are being re-adapted to modern needs. A very beautiful example of this style is in dull Gobeline blue, with a design of small garlands and stripes alternating in a paler shade that is almost like dull silver. Queen Anne designs are also coming into demand, with effects as of tarnished metallic threads that are strikingly good. Some important country houses where restorations have taken place have sent examples of their old hangings in velvets or damasks to be reproduced, and the modern looms have proved equal to the task of giving the beautiful designs, often embodying some quaint symbolism, as well as heraldry.

VILLAGE-MADE VELVET.

A revival of a very considerable interest is that of embossed Utrecht velvet, a bare tradition of which survived in the village of Shudcford, near Banbury. Thanks to Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, this is now assuming importance, and is likely to develop yet more. Mohair is, of course, the substance of the pile in this fabric, but though there were those who knew the technical process of weaving, their efforts had no market on account of the obsolete and unacceptable patterns of the rollers employed. New ones have been obtained as considered with both bold and handsome figuring, and as a result already, the industry has had a number of valuable orders from the Office of Works, chiefly to be sent to the Embassies abroad, where it can be very suitably employed. Another large order has been executed for America. All colours can be produced in it, and a good and serviceable fabric at very reasonable cost has thus been added to decorative possibilities, while it has brought much increase of prosperity to the village craftsmen.

COTTON GROWING IN RHODESIA.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some months between the British South Africa Company and the British Cotton Growing Association with a view to a joint effort for the establishment of cotton growing on a large scale in Rhodesia. The matter had, however, to lie over, as owing to inadequate funds, the association did not feel justfied in undertaking further liabilities. During the last few months there has been a large addition to the capital of the association, which is now over £450,000, and the council have therefore decided to accept the very generous offer made by the board of directors of the British

BY THE WAY.

A PAINTER ON THE TRAMP.

We have already quoted from Ford Madox Hueffer's interesting "Pre-Raphaelite Reminiscences" in Harper's. He tells some stories of a painter whom he calls "P." that will also bear reprinting. This painter's indigence was remarkable, but his talents are now considerably recognised. He had a chance of a commission to make illustrations for a guide-book dealing with Wales; but, being without the necessary means of paying for his travels, applied to Madox Brown for a loan. Madox Brown produced the money, and then decided to accompany his friend. They arrived upon a given morning, toward two o'clock, in some Welsh watering-place, having walked through the day and a greater part of the night with their knapsacks on on their backs. They were unable to rouse, anybody at the inn; there was not a soul in the streets; there was nothing but a long esplanade, with houses whose windows gave on to the ground.

FORCING THE WINDOW.

"Well, I'm going to have a sleep," "P." said. "But that is impossible," Madox Brown answered. "Not at all," "P." rejoined, with a happy confidence, and, pulling his knapsack round his body, he produced his palette-knife. With this in his hand, to the horror of Madox Brown, he approached the drawing-room window of one of the lodging-houses. He slipped the knife through the crack, pushed back the catch, opened the window, and got in, followed eventually by his more timid companion. Having looked the door from the inside to prevent intrusion, they lay down upon the sofa and on chairs, and proceeded to sleep till a reasonable hour, when they got out of the window once more, closed it, and went on their way!

IN A SIMILAR FIX.

On the next night they appeared to be in an almost similar danger of bedlessness. They arrived at a small village which contained only one inn, and that was field with a large concourse of Welsh-speaking people. The landlords, speaking rather broken English, told them that they could not have a room or a bed. There was a room with two beds in it, but they could not have it. This enraged Mr. P. beyond description. Having consulted with his Welsh friends, however, the host afterwards made signs to them that they could have the room in an hour.

"P." AND THE SUICIDE.

In an hour, accordingly they were ushered into a room which contained a large and comfortable double bed. Mr. P. undressed and retired. Madox Brown similarly undressed, and was about to step into bed, when he placed his bare foot upon something of an exceedingly ghastly coldness. He have a cry, which roused Mr. P. Mr. P. sprang from the bed, and bending down, caught hold of a man's hand. He proceeded to drag out the man who displayed a throat cut from ear to ear. "Oh, is that all?" Mr. P. said, and having shoved the corpse under the bed he retired upon it and slept tranquilly above the suicide. Madox Brown passed the night in the coffee-room.

ROYAL HUNTS.

One of the most interesting attractions at the International Exhibition of the Chase at Vienna, will be, says a Paris contemporary, the little cinematograph theatre which will accommodate 900 persons, and where will be seen a series of royal hunting views, all guaranteed. The audience will see the Emperor Francis Joseph leaving Ischl for chamois and stag hunting in the forest of Steinkogl. King Edward, with a shooting party at Sandringham, will be depicted. The Kaiser, free from the cares of State, can be studied fox hunting at Donaueschingen. The prowess of King Manuel in the woods of Rambouillet will be depicted, and a glimpse of King Haakon game shooting at Holmenkollen. Not less interesting will be the celebrated pack of hounds of the Dowager Duchess of Uzes.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

Belgian scholars have paid a graceful compliment to their French confreres. A proposal had been made to establish in Brussels an academy, taking that of France as a model. The Belgian writers, however, say "No." They use the same language and declare that they should not be separated from Richelieu's foundation, so they suggest that the immortals should strengthen the ties by admitting some of the distinguished Belgians within the sacred precincts. If the laws are such that this cannot be done then they urge the Academicians to elect some corresponding members from the descendants of those whom Cæsar immortalised for their bravery.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Germans are making preparations to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of 1870 and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The French in the conquered provinces will also celebrate the event, but in a different way. They have selected July 24, this being the day of the first fight, which took place at Schirlenhoff, near Niederbronn. In this fight, it is interesting to note that Count Zeppelin narrowly escaped death or capture, for he was fighting on the German side. In the Schirlenhoff affair there were only a few Frenchmen engaged, so the survivors cannot be many. It may be remarked en passant that it has been stated that Zeppelin claims to have fired the first shot in the terrible campaign.

AMBIDEXTERITY.

Ambidexterity is on its trial. Professor Mott, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Miss Ravenhill, and Mr. T. H. Hewitt are investigating in England and America and on the continent of Europe what is the expe- ence of teachers who have had charge of children ected to ambidextral training. The most im- nt points to be determined are (says the versity Correspondent" whether persistence training has resulted in stammering or any hesitancy of speech, in deterioration on the right hand, or in neglect of detail

MONTH OF WEDDINGS.

ys writer in the "Bystander," that the e most popular church in the West-end ed already his annual spring attack of prostration. For one day next week some "Society" weddings are announced, and the month something like dozen "daughters hundred earls" are taking the fatal plunge, even the smallest of the smaller fry are all of the best people, and they, as a "fashionable" verger ntly complained, "are the very worst for standing the seats!"

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, who is happily recovering from his recent illness, once (according to "M. A. P.") had to pay somewhat quaint damages for his popularity. A man and his wife in the North of England were so absorbed in reading one of Mr. Campbell's sermons that they forgot all about some food that was cooking on the fire, until their nostrils were assailed by a pungent odour. Not only was the food spoilt, but the pan was burnt through. The man wrote and told Mr. Campbell of the incident, and he thereupon sent a new frying-pan with the inscription, "Compensation for damage; from R. J. Campbell."

HEREDITARY SEXTONS.

Crowland Abbey, in the Lincolnshire Fens, can furnish a notable record of sextons who have done duty there for some two hundred years. At the Easter Vestry just held, Miss S. J. Hill was appointed to the office, and her brother, father, and grandfather are her direct predecessors in the office. Her grandfather—James Hill—was some fifty years sextons, and died at the age of 74; her father—Mr. John Hill—was 24 years sexton, and died at the age of 71; her brother Mr. William James Hill—was three years sexton, and lost his life through an accident, at the age of 24; and Miss Hill now holds the office. This carries the record back to 1824, but a tablet in Crowland Abbey records the fact that two earlier members of the Hill family—the great-grandfathe and the great-great-grandfather of the present sexton—were holders of the office. This takes it back to 1762, and since then the Hill family have, without a break, been sextons at Crowland Abbey, and report carries it back to a still earlier date.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW GUNNERY REGULATIONS.

Another turn of the official screw has been given to the regulations governing battle practice in the Fleet for 1910. This further tightening of the conditions carries realism to "the actual thing" to a stage which will add materially to the value of the practice. For instance, part of the practice is to be carried out on the assumption that the fire-control and range-regulating instruments and circuits have been damaged by shell fire, the introduction of this new element being designed to encourage initiative on the part of the gunnery and torpedo staffs. With a similar object the range-finding units are to be subjected to severe tests in judging the distance, speed, &c., of vessels engaged in towing the targets. Provision is also made for torpedo boats to take part in night defence work under circumstances such as might arise in actual warfare as regards range, colour, and the area of a given object. Not the least important change is that which discourages the selection of favourable weather for the practice. Steady gun platforms cannot be relied upon in fleet actions, and in revising the regulations it has been wisely decided to make due allowance when the firing takes place in bad weather. Altogether the new conditions mark a further advice in war training.

A BREACH OF THE REGULATIONS.

It is so seldom that a naval officer declines a farewell presentation because the acceptance involves a breach of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions that the actionwhich has just been taken by Commander Algernon Hotham on relinquishing the command of the Cowes Division of the Coastguard merits attention. It has become the invariable rule for the Coastguard service to express in a practical form its appreciation of officers who are leaving district either on retirement or transfer to another station. It was accordingly sought by the officers and men of the Cowes Division to observe this custom on the voluntary retirement of Commander Hotham, who has been associated with this district since January, 1905, and has earned the goodwill and esteem of those under his command. It having come to Commander Hotham's knowledge that a farewell presentation was being arranged, he promptly addressed a letter to the officers and men expressing his high appreciation of the efficient manner in which their duties had been performed, and adding that he deeply regretted his inability to accept their proposed gift because it was provided in the regulation that "no officer shall allow himself to be complimented by presents, or by any collective expression of opinion from officers or ships' companies." It will be seen, therefore, that nothing but a strict sense of duty actuated Commander Hotham in declining the proposed gift; at the same time, it required no small amount of moral courage even in a strict disciplinarian to break away from a custom which has become traditional.

SHOOTING OF THE "DREADNOUGHTS."

Comment is being made in naval gunnery circles upon the tact that in the battle practice competition of last year most of the flagships failed to obtain that coveted first place in their respective fleets. That crack gunnery ship, the "King Alfred" was a brilliant exception to this rule, however, in the China fleet. There was a time when it was said that flagships had many advantages over what are called "private" ships in a fleet, namely, those who do not carry an admiral's flag at their mastheads. If such advantages ever did exist, when flagships invariably led the way both at long and short ranges, they appear to have either disappeared at present, or not to have been used with discretion. The "Dreadnought" takes second place among the fine performances of the ships of the First Division of the Home Fleet, which would probably have to stand the first shock in a naval war.

A REGIMENTAL PAPER.

It is with great pleasure that we draw attention to a somewhat remarkable enterprise. The "Journal of the Leinster Regiment," should obtain a wider circle of readers than are likely to be provided by the battalions in whose interests it is published. It is in effect a new military magazine, and reflects the greatest credit on its editor, Captain R. F. Legge. The present number includes contributions from such well known people as Major-Generals Sir Alfred Turner, and J. M. Grierson, Colonel F. Maude, and Mr. J. Burde. The illustrations and printing are particularly good, while it is evident from a "Manœuvre's Night's Dream" that in Captain F. E. Whitton the regiment possesses a writer of musical comedy of whom more will doubtless be heard.

FRENCH MILITARY LIBRARIES.

The French Government has recently sanctioned an allowance of £4 a year to each of fifty-five artillery regimental institutions for the purpose of purchasing professional books. In addition to this, the subscriptions to the principal military magazines are defrayed by the State. Maps are supplied free. The French evidently consider that they have a considerable percentage of men in the ranks who will appreciate and understand technical literature. In our own regimental libraries the scanty finds are often expended on popular novels, and standard military works are rarely to be seen. A grant for the purpose of purchasing military literature would be much appreciated, and would well repay the small expenditure involved.

A TECHNICAL RESERVE.

Mr. Haldane has formulated the idea, not of a special reserve, but of a reserve of specialists, and, among others, hopes to get telegraph clerks and motor cyclists to join. The scheme has much to commend it, but the telegraph operator, for instance, will have to know a good deal more than he has learnt in a post office before he is of much use in a field telegraph station. Let us hope that provision is included for military training, and that of the proper sort. What the educated specialist, who has a high opinion of himself, does not like is the prospect of being marched up and down a barrack square by a corporal and being taught to stand at attention. He regards this process as undignified, besides being a waste of his valuable time. But if, instead of being sent to squad drill, the specialist be taken out to manœuvres and allowed to work at his own calling, then the keenness and intelligence which have raised him above the ruck will come into play, and he will soon learn his duties. He cannot be expected to become a soldier all at once, but if he is treated tactfully he will learn to obey orders implicitly, and will then be of valuable assistance to the Army. And this, we take it, is what Mr. Haldane expects of him.

SOLDIERS' TEETH.

A very interesting article has lately appeared in the "Lancet" relating to the teeth of the soldier. This is a subject that, since the South African War, has received the attention it undoubtedly deserves, but, as our contemporary points out, the results at one time was that the pendulum swung rather too far in the direction of increased efficiency. Thus, in 1905, no less than 4,824 recruits were rejected for decayed teeth—a number that in 1908 was reduced to 3,279; but this defect is still the reason of the largest number of rejections for any one cause. After the precautions that are thus evidently taken on enlistment it is disappointing to find that in 1906, of 1,792 discharged from the Service on medical grounds, 147 cases were the result of dental troubles. In consequence of the greater care now exercised, this number fell in the 1908 to sixty-seven; but it is obviously still too high, and indicates that increased attention should be paid to the subject. The fault doubtless lies with the individual who will not properly use the toothbrush issued to him, and our contemporary is of opinion that company commanders should be held responsible in the matter, while a commanding officer should have a small sum allotted him annually for dental repairs. We cannot help thinking that such a course would be to trespass on the duties of medical experts, who presumably understand the subject better than does the average regimental officer. However necessary it may be that certain recruits should be taught habits of cleanliness, the spectacle of a company exhibiting its teeth every morning on parade would hardly be edifying.

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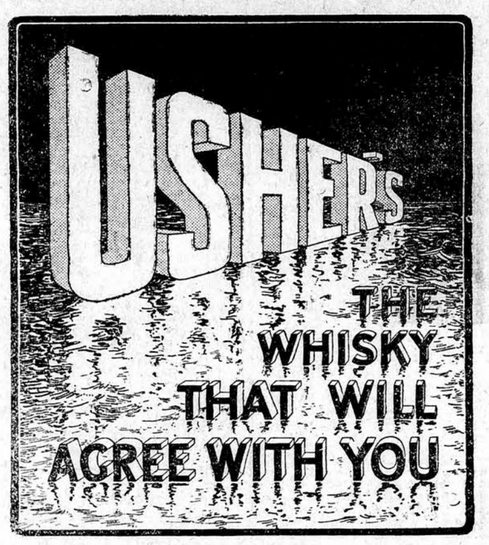

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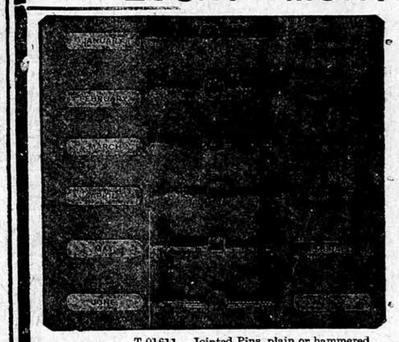

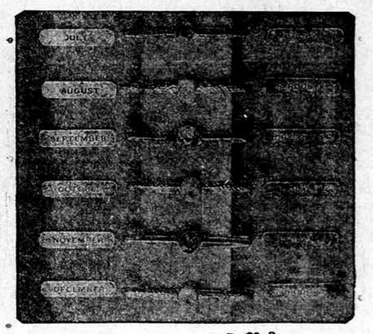

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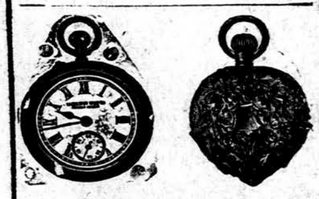

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